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SIXTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Bahraini premier, Fahd hold talks today

MANAMA, Sept. 30 (SPA) — Prime Minister Sheikh Khalifa bin Salman Al-Fahd arrives in Saudi Arabia Monday for the Bahrain government said are "very important talks" with Crown Prince Fahd. The government said the talks would be with bilateral relations, developments in the Gulf, and the situation in the Arab world. The announcement came on the same day Kuwait's defense minister and acting foreign minister was quoted as saying his country is prepared to send troops to defend against any foreign military intervention.

We are ready to send troops to Bahrain or other Arab country exposed to invasion," Sheikh Salem Al-Sabah told the news in an interview. He said there is no reason to send any forces to Bahrain, but if there is an invasion or foreign aggression, we are prepared," he was quoted as saying. Sabah last week flew to Bahrain for talks with senior officials of the Island in the Gulf. Statements to the newspaper followed the day reports that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has offered to send troops to Bahrain against Iran if asked. The Gulf countries have come under strain in the past month following statements by Iran's new leaders that Bahrain is a part of Iran. The Iranian government has denied that it is its official position, saying the claim is one man's opinion and not an Iranian position. Iraq and Kuwait have both voiced anxiety over the question, and their jitteriness was last week by extensive Iranian naval maneuvers in the Gulf.

Officers graduate

Deputy Governor of Riyadh Prince Saud bin Abdulaziz attended the graduation of 36 officers from the Staff College, its sixth session. He gave out certificates to the officers who had won masters' degrees in various sciences. Several of the officers were from other Arab countries. One of them spoke at the ceremony, emphasizing how they would use their knowledge to pass on to their countrymen in the defense of Arab people, dignity and their religious values. (Full story, page three)



INDONESIA MINISTER: Crown Prince Fahd Sunday receives in Jeddah an Indonesian delegation led by Gen. Hajj Alem Shah Dato, minister of religious affairs. The meeting was also attended by Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah. The minister delivered to the Crown Prince a message from Indonesia President Soeharto.

J. Jackson says Arafat 'flexible' on key issues

BEIRUT, Sept. 30 (Agencies) — American civil rights activist Rev. Jesse Jackson said Sunday he found Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat "flexible" on key issues and planned to report his findings to President Carter. "I will report to Mr. Carter, Mr. Strauss and Mr. Vance," said Jackson, referring to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Robert Strauss, President's Carter's special envoy in the talks on Palestinian autonomy in Israeli-occupied Arab lands. Jackson met privately with Arafat for two hours Saturday, and then attended an informal, two-hour session with Arafat, Jackson's 17-member delegation and reporters in Arafat's living room.

Later Sunday Jackson arrived in Cairo for meetings with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. He will also travel to Damascus on Tuesday for a meeting with Syrian President Hafez Assad and then return to Beirut Wednesday. Arafat has called a meeting of his executive committee, at which Jackson and the PLO leaders will formulate a document that clearly states the PLO's position, Jackson said. "I think the president needs some clarification. I think the country needs some clarification," said Jackson. The black leader, whose delegation paid all its own expenses, said the fact that Arafat was so eager to meet with Carter and that he was willing to help clarify his position indicated "flexibility." Relaxed and smiling, Arafat charmed the Americans in his living room for two hours Saturday but refused to yield any ground, saying, "I have a few cards and I am not ready to play my cards." Sitting on a couch under a portrait of him-



ISRAELI SHELL: Black American civil rights leader Jesse Jackson holds up a spent artillery shell used by Israel against Palestinians and Lebanese in Southern Lebanon, during his tour of the bomb-stricken city of Tyre Saturday.

Khaled tours Libyan project

BENGHAZI, Sept. 30 (SPA) — King Khaled, accompanied by President Muammar Qaddafi, Sunday toured the giant agricultural project at Jebel Akhdar, about 100 kilometers from here.

The King is leading a high-level Saudi delegation on the second day of a tour of Libya at the invitation of Qaddafi. After the tour of the agricultural project, the King and Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan joined Qaddafi for lunch and later attended a horse race. Saturday night, soon after his arrival at Tripoli Airport, the King was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Qaddafi, at which he was welcomed enthusiastically by the Libyan leader. The King's visit marks the first by a Saudi Arabian monarch to Libya since Qaddafi took power there in 1969. At the banquet, which followed an enthusiastic airport greeting for Khaled by a crowd of thousands of Libyans, Qaddafi described the King's visit here as "a brotherly and family" visit. He said the visit would do much to cement relations between the two Arab states, which he said share the common goal of triumphing over Zionist aggression. "We are in need of such meetings to discuss how best to confront the continuous Zionist aggression," Qaddafi said. "We shall eventually win because we have legitimate rights to defend ourselves against such aggression." Khaled arrived here from Geneva, Switzerland, where he has been on a private visit, and was greeted by the Libyan leader and the cheering crowd at the airport.

Senior Libyan officials, an honor guard from the country's armed forces, and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Tripoli were also on hand for the welcoming ceremony. In addition to Prince Sultan, senior officials of the Kingdom accompanying the royal party include Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs Prince Majed, Special Adviser Dr. Rashad Pharaon, Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Algosabi, chief of the Royal Court Sheikh Muhammad Al-Nuwaiser, chief of Royal Protocol Sheikh Nasser Al-Shatry, the King's physician Dr. Fazzal Rahman and Gen. Abdullah Al-Bosaili, the commander of the Royal Guard.



King Khaled



President Qaddafi

Sudan denies presence of Egyptian army units

By a Staff Writer

KHARTOUM, Sept. 30 — Sudan's new Vice President, Gen. Abdul Majed Hamed Khalil, has categorically denied rumors about the presence of Egyptian troops in his country. He told Arab News late last week that press reports on the matter were no more than speculation on the nature of the joint defense agreement signed some time ago between Egypt and the Sudan. Gen. Khalil, who was appointed in August, stressed the "defensive" nature of the agreement which, he said, was not directed against any specific country. He added that the agreement based on the Arab League Charter, provided for the presence of troops in case of either of the two countries being attacked. He also denied press allegations to the effect that there were concentrations of Ugandan troops in the Sudan and that deposed President Idi Amin himself was there. He said such talk was "baseless, especially since everybody knows very well where Idi Amin is." He said that Sudan abides by the

charter of the Organization of African Unity in every respect and rejected altogether the principle of interfering in other countries' affairs. Out of humane considerations, he said the Sudan accepted large numbers of refugees after Amin's overthrow. On the Monrovia OAU conference which failed to dissolve differences between Sudan and Ethiopia, Gen. Khalil said that the Ethiopian side categorically refused to talk about Eritrea, which was the gist of the matter. "They said that the problem had been settled militarily and that talks would better be channeled towards bilateral relations. But since Eritrea was deleted from the agenda, then there was nothing we could really talk about," Gen. Khalil added. He said he favored a combined action by all parties concerned in Ethiopia and Eritrea to reach a peaceful solution to the problem which has been dragging for too long and might go beyond its regional nature. He hailed his country's relations with Saudi Arabia which he described as "deep-rooted and strong on both the Arab and African levels."

Blast halts trains in Israel

JERUSALEM, Sept. 30 (R) — A bomb blast halted trains between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem Sunday as security forces went on alert for commando attacks during Israel's holiest day, Yom Kippur. Police said the bomb was set off by a railway engine sent out daily to check the track. Railway officials canceled services between the two cities. Police and soldiers were on guard against any attempt by Palestinian resistance fighters to disrupt Yom Kippur, which according to the Jewish calendar, marks the sixth anniversary of the outbreak of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Earlier in Damascus the Palestine news agency Wafa said Saturday that a number of Israeli soldiers were killed or wounded in the attack on the railway line. The Israeli army also announced that the occupied West Bank and Gaza strip were being sealed off from Israel from Sunday until Monday night. The annual ban on traffic between the Palestinian and Jewish areas is designed to reduce the possibility of attacks.

Carter speaks on Cuba today

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (Agencies) — President Carter secluded himself at the Camp David presidential retreat Sunday to prepare a broadcast to the U.S. people Monday on the thorny issue of Soviet troops in Cuba. The dispute has strained U.S.-Soviet relations and it prompted Cuba's President Fidel Castro to describe Carter as "a dishonest, insincere and immoral." Cuba also compared U.S. National Security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski to the fictitious Dr. Frankenstein who created a monster which turned on its own maker. In a commentary on the crisis over Soviet troops in Cuba, the official news agency Prensa Latina said Brzezinski "does not seem to have enough stature to advise the U.S. president wisely and his manipulations against Cuba have developed unconsciously." "Carter's adviser seems to have forgotten the story of Dr. Frankenstein who created a monster from pieces of dead human bodies which afterwards turned against the doctor himself." The U.S. has accused Moscow of maintaining a combat brigade of between 2,000 and 3,000 troops in Cuba for the past four years. Castro has denied the existence of a Soviet combat troops in the island and blamed Brzezinski for "inculcating Carter with this macabre plan." Spokesman Jerald Schecter said the president called in the 15 so-called "wise men" for a full discussion of the Soviet troop issue over lunch in the White House. The session with the panel of 15 private advisers was the latest in a series of top-level meetings the president is holding before his nationwide address on the troops issue on Monday night (0100 GMT Tuesday). Also present Sunday were members of the president's National Security Council (NSC) — secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Defense Secretary Harold Brown, Central Intelligence Agency director Stansfield Turner and Brzezinski. It was the second discussion in 12 hours between Carter and the panel of foreign affairs and intelligence experts from outside the government which includes ex-secretaries of state Henry Kissinger and Dean Rusk. They met the president Saturday night and also talked separately Sunday morning with the NSC team.



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Near commercial exploitation

Red Sea mineral research advances reported

By A Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Sept. 30 — The Saudi-Sudanese Joint Commission for the Exploitation of Red Sea Resources, set up in the mid 1970s, has successfully devised a method for extracting minerals from the sea bottom.

Sudanese Minister of Energy and Mining Dr. Sharif Al-Tohami has told *Arab News* that the break-

through was the penultimate stage before commercial exploitation.

He said that the commission had gone a long way in identifying the minerals in the Red Sea. They include gold, copper, chromium, iron ore and silver, in sulfuric form, and the method of extraction will consist of sorting out the minerals from chemical substances.

He went on that a survey was

being drawn to determine the exact locations, quantities and commercial exploitation prospects of those minerals. A particularly rich area was Edghatesu Est.

Tohami said that oil had been discovered in two locations in West Sudan. Drilling and further studies were underway and the prospects of finding more oil were "very bright."

The Khartoum government was encouraging companies to get prospecting concessions in the country with the law for industrial investments in Sudan.

"We grant the companies all sorts of facilities and provide them with a proper climate."

He pointed out, for example, that such companies enjoyed various franchises. Each request, however, is dealt with individually.

He said that establishing any petrochemical industry in Sudan will depend upon how much petroleum is discovered.

Asked about the long queues

for gas in Sudan, Tohami said that this was not caused by any inability on the part of the government to import crude or refined petroleum products. It was owing primarily to railway bottlenecks and to poor distribution. They need urgent assistance and positive action.

Floods every now and then undermine railway tracks and

Officials tighten cholera checks

RIYADH, Sept. 30 (SPA) — The Health Ministry has taken precautions to prevent the spread of cholera in the country, by reinforcing controls at land, air and sea entry points with teams of health inspectors.

Deputy Health Minister Dr. Hamad Al-Suqair said the ministry's program for the Pilgrimage includes the extra employment of over 5,000 qualified medical personnel. Other precautions include checks on food imported here and carried by pilgrims.

hinder all transport. "This places us in an embarrassing situation with people queuing for gas."

"We are now doing our best to reinforce the pipeline which, although initially designed to carry fuel, jet fuel and gasoline, now carries only gasoline. The situation is being rectified."

"The reinforcement was included in a program devised by the government for the coming six months and if improved, the pipeline will carry 2,000 tons instead of the present 1,200 tons, which would put an end to queuing at gasoline stations."

He said all the crude oil imported by Sudan came from Saudi Arabia and was refined at Port Sudan.

He appealed to investors throughout the world to bid for concessions in mining and other fields in Sudan and promised that the government will do its best to facilitate their task and remove all obstacles before them, "both for their own interests and for Sudan's interests."



OPEN: Gerhard Foltin, the manager of the new Sheraton in Jeddah, gesticulates at a press conference Sunday to pave the way for the hotel's opening Monday.

Five-star

Jeddah Sheraton opens doors today

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Sept. 30 — Saudi Arabia's largest and newest five-star hotel, the Al-Badr Sheraton,

opens for business in Jeddah Monday.

With its 563 rooms it is easily the largest in the Gulf region, according to general manager Gerhard Foltin.

Owned by Sheikh Wahbi Tahlawi, the 17-story hotel cost nearly SR 300 million to build and furnish. The other 5-star hotel in the town is the Meridien, which opened a little over a year ago.

Operated and managed by the Sheraton Corporation of the United States, it has three restaurants. The Coral has Arab and Western cuisine, the Okaz is a 24-hour restaurant for late arriving guests, and there is the Oasis restaurant, which overlook the swimming pool. That will provide Arab buffet dishes.

The Sheraton hopes to lure some of the first class hotel guests who visit the Kingdom in ever increasing numbers. Its competition, the Meridien, boasts of an average 85 per cent occupancy rate from its opening until now, according to the room division manager, Adnan Zainuddin.

To do this the Sheraton will offer secretarial services, telex, direct dial international telephone, car rental, travel agency, airlines offices, translation facilities, color video in all rooms, radio, house doctor, banking facilities and a conference room for up to 140 people in a ballroom that can be divided into two sections.

Asked whether the increasing number of hotels can all operate profitably, especially once those under construction are completed, Foltin said he was sure all de luxe hotels will do well.

"The Kingdom is attracting a lot of people, businessmen and official guests who require excellent hotel accommodation," he said. Construction includes the Nova

Park in Hamra, owned by Sabban family, a Hyatt, and an extensively renovated Atlas in Kaki hotels.

Sheraton's rooms include royal suites and ten executive suites. An underground parking garage can accommodate 11 cars.

But once the hotel gets underway, there will be infinitely more cars vying for this small space. The hotel stands on a narrow road which could easily develop into a monumental traffic jam, not only caused by guests but by visitors and diners from outside.

It has a large swimming pool, health club and sauna, 11 spas offering from haircuts to jewelry.

Hotel executives told a press conference Sunday that they had a staff of 600 of 18 nationalities, the majority from the Philippines and Thailand.

Abdo Yamani

returns home

JEDDAH, Sept. 30 (SPA) — Minister of Information Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani returned here from New York Saturday at the close of a two week tour which took him to Britain, Tunisia and the United States.

In London, Dr. Yamani presided over at the preparatory conference for an International seminar on Jerusalem, scheduled for Dec. 3. He also chaired the meetings of a six-member Arab information ministers committee to follow up the information strategy plotted by the Arab information ministers conference in Baghdad last January.

In the United States, Yamani attended a seminar organized by Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

Weather

Forecast for the next 24 hours: Moderate weather will prevail in most parts. It will be slightly warm in the day and mild at night inland, humid in the coastal area and fine in the western and south-western highlands. Cloud will cover the western and south-western highlands. Winds will be light and changeable during the day. They will be active inland, causing occasional sand haze. Sea conditions in territorial waters will be calm to moderate.

Sunday's temperatures (Maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecra	44	31	Tabuk	36
Jeddah	43	26	Tarab	35
Riyadh	39	26	Rafha	40
Dhahran	42	26	Bahra	36
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\$ 2.9 million spent in 1978

Saudia advertising growth powers take-off

By Yusuf Al-Tajer

JEDDAH, Sept. 30 — Saudia spent \$2.9 million in advertising in 1978, an increase of 31.9 per cent over the year before.

An analysis published in the magazine *Air Transport World* shows that Saudia spent \$1.5 million in 1977, a proportionately greater increase of 48.1 per cent over 1976. United Airlines of the United States was the biggest advertiser of the world's airlines, spending \$298 million. That represented an increase of 21.4 per cent over the previous year.

Of the Saudia total, 23 per cent was spent on newspaper advertising, 20 per cent on trade magazines, 15 per cent on posters, 10 per

cent on general magazines and five per cent on television.

Out of every advertising dollar spent, Saudia made \$187.62 in passenger revenue. For each passenger, it paid 53 cents in advertising.

It is all part of an all-round growth notched up by the airline over the last year.

In June statistics, the International Air Transport Association gives Saudia the first place among Arab carriers, with 6.3 million passengers handled during 1978.

That beats Air Algerie, placed second with 2.2 million, third-placed Egypt Air at 1.4 million, Tunis Air with 963,000, Libyan Arab Airlines with 891,000, Middle East Airlines with 863,000, Alia with 739,000 (partly because it has only just begun its New York and Houston services), and Syrian Arab Airlines with 495,000.

Alia notched up the greatest increase over the year in passengers carried, 35.2 per cent, with Saudia a close second at 33.2 per cent. Others lagged far behind: Tunis Air increased 2.6 per cent and MEA went down by 7.1 per cent.

Saudia ranked 15th among IATA's 105 member companies, but it is worth noting that against Saudia's percentage increase the IATA average was a 0.5 per cent decrease.

IATA expected the shortage of pilots to become more acute in the 1980s. Its figures give Saudia the most qualified fliers among Arab airlines, with 339. Air Algerie followed at 284, EgyptAir with 203, MEA with 182, Iraqi Airways with 158, the Kuwait Airline Corporation with 116, Libyan Arab Airlines with 115, Alia with 99, Tunis Air with 78 and Syrian Arab

Airlines at the bottom of the table with 75.

Saudia cockpit crews are divided into pilots, called captains, co-pilots called first officers, and flight engineers. They are recruited as cadets from high schools, given a basic course in engineering and flying and sent to the United States. Either two or three years' training there allows them to win a commercial license, and they then come home to train in Jeddah's new Flight Training Center. A six week course there fits them for the real thing.

In 1978 Saudia had 905 stewards and stewardesses, the women recruited from outside the Kingdom. That ranked first among Arab airlines again, with MEA following at 577, KAC with 470, Air Algerie with 358, EgyptAir 333, Syrian Arab Airlines with 312, Iraqi Airways with 285, Alia with 283, Libyan Arab Airlines with 193 and Tunis Air with 175.

Saudia's fleet is expected to double in the next five years.



FLIERS : Saudia pilots with Capt. Ahmad Mattar, deputy Saudia director general and a former pilot himself, in the middle of the group.

36 officers receive diplomas

Sattam attends staff college graduation

RIYADH, Sept. 30 (SPA) — Deputy Governor of Riyadh Prince Sattam attended here Sunday the graduation of the sixth class of the Staff College.

The 36 members of the class obtained masters' degrees in military science. Among them

were officers from Jordan, the UAE, Bahrain, Oman, Sudan, Somalia and Qatar.

The graduation ceremony was attended by senior army officers and some Arab ambassadors.

Assist-Chief of the College Brig. Gen. Hamad Muhammad Amer welcomed the guests and Prince Sattam. He expressed his pleasure that officers from other Arab countries were graduating, and thanked the staff.

Lieut. Col. Mustapha Hussain Mustapha said in a statement on behalf of the graduates that the Staff College was not only for learning tactics, strategy and culture but Arab and Islamic military also a center for cooperation. It was place for scientific debate in an excellent academic atmosphere.

Mustapha congratulated the graduates from other Arab countries and said they had the noble aim of defending the Arab people and Islam.

Col. Osman Muhammad Samatar, from Somalia, spoke on behalf of the graduates from the

Arab states.

He said they will take back the advanced techniques they have learned to their armed forces at home. He praised Saudi Arabia's stance on Arab and Islamic issues.

Officers from Arab countries would not hesitate to defend the rights of the Arab people, their dignity and religion.

Acting Chief of Instructors Brig. Osman Redwan announced the results and said that all 36 had passed.

Prince Sattam distributed cer-

tificates to the officers and said he was pleased and honored by the achievement of the Staff College in training, academic and military sciences.

He also expressed his pleasure that there were the officers from other Arab states.

In Riyadh, the Public Security has nominated nine men for scholarships for 1979 to 1980 for higher education.

They were requested to report immediately to the Public Security to complete procedures.

Jerusalem should concern all Islam, Harakan says

MECCA, Sept. 30 (SPA) — The secretary-general of the Muslim World League, Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan, said Sunday the issue of Jerusalem concerns all the Muslims of the world, because the city is sacred.

He said justice and equality prevailed in the holy city under Islamic rule and that Islam will help restore the natural rights of the city and the Palestinian people as a whole.

Harakan said Muslims the world over will never accept any alternative to Islam, whether it be cultural, economic or political.

Any foreign ideology that tries to infiltrate the Islamic world will be dispelled with the first dawn prayers.

Meanwhile, the Preparatory Human Rights of the Committee Organization of the Islamic Conference will start its meetings here Monday. It will be held at experts level.

Members will discuss human rights in Islam and will submit their decisions to the 11th conference of Islamic foreign ministers, to be held in Pakistan in mid-1980.

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Bhutto's PPP also boycotting election panel

KARACHI, Sept. 30 (R) — The Pakistan People's Party (PPP) of executed ex-Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Saturday night became the latest political organization to decide against registering for the Nov. 17 parliamentary general elections.

Party sources announced the decision after a meeting of the PPP leadership in Karachi. The military government's new election regulations require parties to register by Sunday if they wish to qualify for the November vote.

The PPP has been winning wide support since Bhutto was hanged last April 4.

Friday the right-wing Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) said its six member parties would not register.

Other major parties had taken the same stand earlier in a running

verbal battle with the government of President Zia Ul-Haq.

The political temperature rose sharply three days ago when Gen. Zia warned that he might have to cancel his personal promise to hold the November vote if the national interest was threatened by the political situation.

The PPP sources also reported that the party had received more than 7,000 applications from members wishing to contest seats on Nov. 17, when provincial assemblies are due to be elected as well.

The party was encouraged by the big response, the sources added, and now planned to contest all national and provincial



Zia Ul-Haq

assembly seats on that date.

PPP leaders prepared to meet Sunday to finalize nomination papers.

There was no immediate word on how the government would handle the refusal to register by the PPP and other parties.

Zia took power in a bloodless coup in July 1977. At that time he promised to hold fresh parliamentary elections within 90 days but canceled the pledge.

PLO admission may delay IMF meeting

BELGRADE, Sept. 30 (R) — The question of whether to admit the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as observer Sunday threatened to slow down a major conference of financial leaders dealing with chronic world economic problems.

The developing countries, meeting ahead of the annual sessions of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Belgrade this week, put in a formal request that the PLO should observe the proceedings.

This was likely to be resisted by Israel and some Western industrial states among the 138 finance ministers and central bankers meeting here to discuss worldwide inflation and recession.

The chairman of the meetings, New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon, said that the

financial leaders might find themselves having to spend time debating the issue.

The request for admission has been handed to the procedures committee of the World Bank and IMF joint meetings, which includes both industrialized and developing countries. If they cannot reach consensus, the matter will be debated in the full session which opens on Tuesday.

"It would be a pity if it had to be debated," Muldoon said. "Thousands of people have come thousands of miles to talk about some very important economic matters."

Muldoon said he was personally impartial on the issue of PLO admission but officials here are clearly worried about the prospect of a long public debate taking up time during the four-day conference.

Plagued by bureaucracy

U.S. aid to Egypt : Not entirely successful

CAIRO, Sept. 30 (AP) — Nine hundred railroad cars built for the U.S. Army for the allied invasion of Europe in World War II, are now carrying coal, and other freight in Egypt.

Sold as army surplus for \$2.5 million 37 years after being built, the rail cars are rated by both Egyptian and U.S. officials as one of the successes of America's largest economic assistance program.

A former army warrant officer from New York, who is now an aid procurement official, uncovered the mothballed freight cars stored in an army depot in Pennsylvania in 1976.

The last of the mint-condition gondolas, tankers and rail cars — worth \$21 million — arrived this month and most are chugging through the deserts and farmlands of Egypt. Rail officials say the new fleet boosted cargo shipments 19 per cent.

U.S. money is currently being spent on a wide variety of projects, including grain silos, sewage treatment, cement and power production. About \$200 million goes to wheat imports and technical assistance is given on prospective projects, including a study on the development of Sinai Desert from which Israel is withdrawing.

But the U.S. aid program, started in 1975 after Cairo and Washington restored diplomatic relations following the last Mideast war, has not been entirely a success story.

For example, about 1,600 buses bought with \$45 million in aid money for Cairo and Alexandria became the target of local press criticism because of their noise and were dubbed "voice of America" by unhappy users. The buses are also said to be too fragile.

Lengthy bidding and contracting procedures, bureaucratic bottlenecks, and time-consuming feasibility studies have also meant a huge backlog of unspent funds — \$2.2 billion of \$4.1 billion in aid since 1975 remains to be spent.

"There is no question that when we started we and the Egyptians had a hell of a time learning each other's systems," Don Brown, U.S. aid director in Cairo, said in an interview. But now, he said, the program is "beginning to roll as we said it would and projects that took a year to get started before now take only a few months."

Of the approximately 100 U.S.-funded projects, Minister of State

for Economic Cooperation Gamal Nazer estimated in an interview that about 10 per cent were behind schedule.

But Nazer and other Egyptian officials do complain about what they see as a U.S. tendency to overstudy projects and note that while U.S. aid is tied to American products, no such restrictions are imposed by other donor countries, such as West Germany. Some countries such as Japan do not even require time-consuming bids.

Time is a key factor for the government of President Anwar Sadat, which is under pressure to meet public expectations that peace will bring prosperity.

Mansour Hassan, minister of state for presidential affairs and a Sadat confidant, stressed that "what is at stake here is very vital to Western interests as well as our own."

He argued that Egypt's economic stability should be ensured by the United States and Western nations as an example to the rest of the developing world. Egypt, he noted, had broken with the Soviets, redirected its economy toward free enterprise and committed itself to peace with Israel after 30 years of war.

"If the economy was in dire straits or the peace process was threatened with collapsing then we might agree" that aid should be increased sharply, one U.S. official said. "But Egypt's improving economic picture, demonstrated by a nine per cent growth rate in 1978 and congressional tight-fistedness, make any large increase in aid 'unrealistic,' he said.

After the signing of the peace treaty, Egypt received pledges from the United States for another \$300 million in economic aid over the next three years plus \$1.5 billion in military credits.

At \$1.1 billion for 1980, the aid program in Egypt will represent nearly one third of the total \$3.8 billion U.S. foreign assistance to 64 countries and is significantly more than the \$850 million Israel is currently receiving. However, the total for Israel is greater if military aid is included.

"The point is to create the infrastructure that will permit assured long-term economic development," one aid official said. "Now that we have peace perhaps it will be easier to do that."

Kuwait paper says

Syria pondering Lebanon withdrawal

KUWAIT, Sept. 30 (Agencies) — The independent Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Qabas* claimed Sunday that Syria was contemplating withdrawing its 22,000-man peacekeeping army in Lebanon.

Quoting unnamed diplomatic sources the paper said that President Hafez Assad of Syria and

Elias Sarkis of Lebanon are to discuss the proposed withdrawal shortly.

The Syrians, it added, have pointed out to Sarkis that the withdrawal was necessary to cope with mounting Israeli threats on Syria.

In Beirut meanwhile, Arab

League Secretary-General Chami Klibi left Sunday for his headquarters in Tunis after a two-day visit to Lebanon.

Klibi held consultations with the Lebanese government on the prospects of holding an Arab summit conference soon to discuss the troubled situation in South Lebanon.

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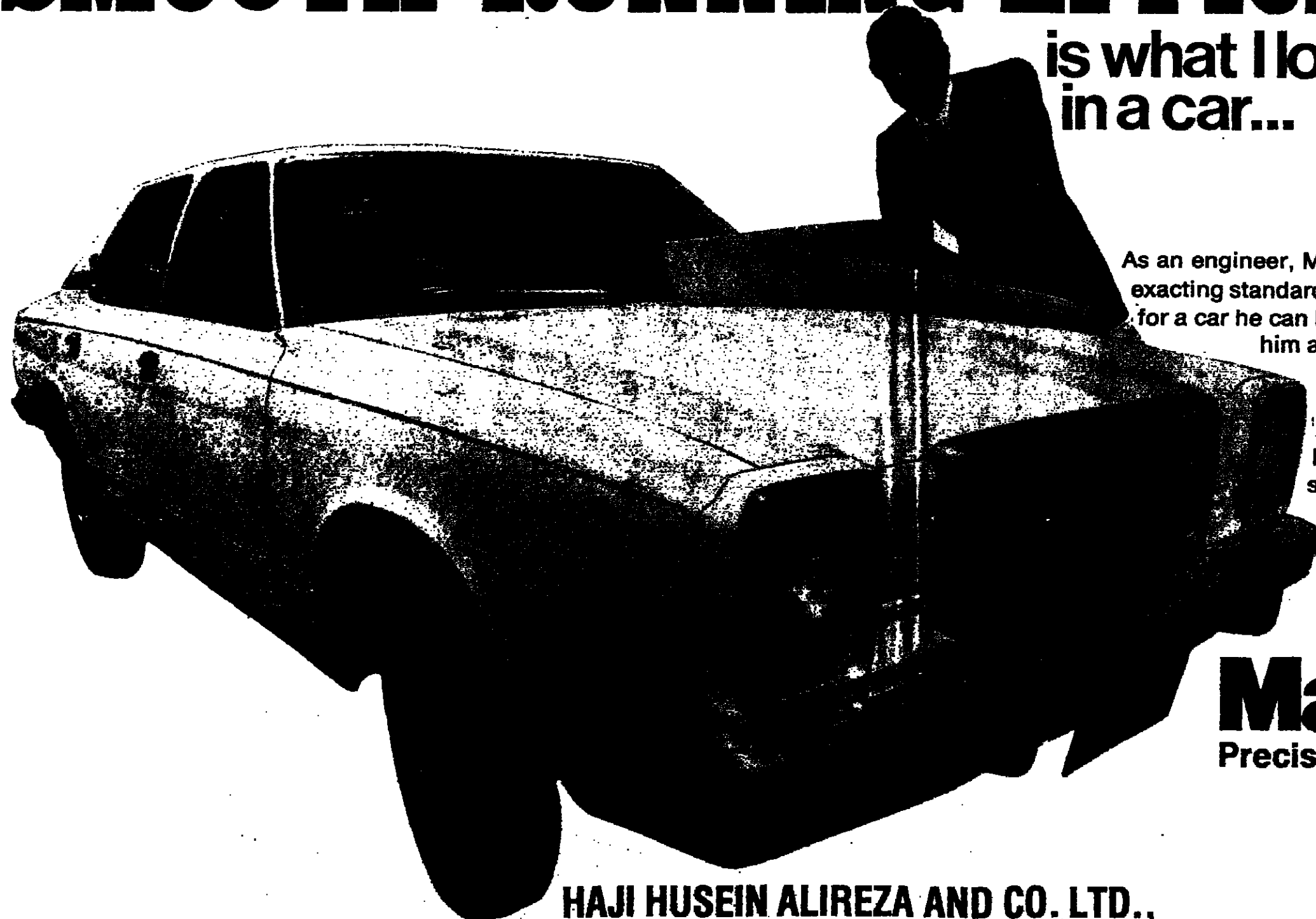
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An oil crisis that began at home

The hardening of America's arteries



Fire last February at a Standard Oil Co. refinery in Indiana consumed over 25,000 barrels of fuel.

By Tom Redburn
and Ronald L. Soble

In 1882, when the Standard Oil Trust was formed, John D. Rockefeller controlled nearly all of the world's oil supply without owning a single oil well or a barrel of crude oil.

Rockefeller's power derived from Standard Oil's stranglehold on 95 per cent of the refining capacity in the United States, at that time practically the only supplier of oil products in the world.

Nearly a century later, although the petroleum industry has been transformed almost beyond recognition, refineries remain at the heart of the business. Without access to a refinery, crude oil is worthless. With it, fortunes can be made.

In the United States, several dozen large refineries and about 200 smaller ones form the crucial links in the long, complex chains that connect millions of motorists, homeowners dependent on heating oil and passengers of fuel-guzzling airplanes to the output of a handful of large oil fields scattered around the globe.

As vividly demonstrated in the recent gasoline crunch, the decisions made at refineries affect the pocketbook and the mobility of the entire nation. Miscalculations by refinery managers last year and early in 1979 were among the factors that led to this year's gasoline lines.

Yet long before the recent oil shortage, a series of critical decisions by industry executives and government officials — dating as far back as 1950 — left the United States particularly vulnerable.

Tax subsidies and environmental restrictions that helped hook U.S. refineries on high-quality foreign crude oil, federal regulations that later curbed imports of such crude but allowed a substantial

influx from abroad of heating fuel and other refined products, industrial mismanagement, mounting uncertainty among oil company managers who must decide on billion-dollar construction programs and other factors have produced a chronic reduction in the pace of refinery expansion and modernization in the United States.

As a result, the nation's refinery system, for all its huge size and complexity, is sadly outdated. It is unable to run efficiently on the types of crude oil that now are becoming more available, and it is failing to squeeze a sufficiently large proportion of gasoline, particularly unleaded gasoline, from the crude oil it processes.

This growing obsolescence and lack of flexibility have weakened U.S. capacity to deal with oil supply problems, and pose problems over the next several years to the \$1 billion national investment in automobile catalytic converters designed to reduce smog.

For consumers, those refinery problems add sharply to the risk that there will be new shortages of unleaded gasoline to run automobiles heating oil and other fuels.

Although there is recent evidence of progress in overcoming some of the nation's refinery shortcomings, it is probably going to be too little and too late to stave off serious problems over the next several years.

"The rules of the game are changing so fast that refineries simply can't cope," said Lawrence Goldstein, assistant director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation. "The industry is not a fencer that can be turned on and off at will. On the contrary, it needs stability more than any other part of the oil business."

But instead of stability the U.S. refinery system has been rocked

with buffeting winds in recent years — in the form of conflicting government regulatory moves and extensive supply and demand shifts in the marketplace.

In recent years, for example, U.S. demand for "light" products such as gasoline, jet fuel, home-heating oil, diesel fuel and certain kinds of chemical feedstocks has risen sharply, while demand for many heavy products, such as bunker fuel for ships, has been relatively restrained. At the same time, the supply of crude oil available to American refineries has grown progressively heavier, as world shortages of crude have forced greater use of the heavier oils such as those found widely in California and Alaska fields. Only with the installation of expensive new equipment can refineries produce the desired mix of products from this type of crude.

Meanwhile, government efforts to reduce pollution from automobiles have forced a phasing out of the use of lead to increase octane in gasoline. While demand has soared for unleaded gasoline, which requires more crude oil, more expenditure of energy, and heavier use of specialized gasoline-making equipment for each gallon produced, federal price controls have discouraged refinery improvement needed to keep pace with that demand.

This year, the price controls on refineries were eased yet even if they were abolished altogether, many refineries would still be reluctant to invest in new equipment. The reason is that while demand for unleaded gasoline will continue climbing, the total demand for all grades of gasoline is expected to level off in the next few years as more fuel-efficient cars replace aging gas-guzzlers.

"No one wants to build a refinery for a bulge in the demand curve," said Eric Thor, vice president and senior economist at Bank of America.

Thus, the nation's refinery problem is not so much a question of total size. Rather, it is that the existing network needs to be upgraded, with new units replacing or supplementing old ones, so that it can produce more of the products consumers are demanding with the "mix of crude oil supplies now available."

No one knows exactly how much this would cost, although the sum clearly would be in the billions. But for the present many

refiners have held back from massive modernization efforts, in part because the price control rules have encouraged them instead to bid progressively higher prices for the scarce, light crudes.

To see how these forces operate, consider the case of Standard Oil Co. of California's refinery at El Segundo, about 20 miles south of Los Angeles.

The refinery was opened in 1913 to handle local supplies of

ultra-low sulfur Indonesian crude, which is needed in large quantities to balance the higher sulfur content of the U.S. crudes.

Even the refinery's most modern unit is unable to run at full capacity because of the mismatch between its design, its crude supply, and the California standard on sulfur emissions permitted in the burning of fuel oil by utilities and factories. And, because of how government pricing regula-

side the United States and many domestic fields as well.

With a guaranteed supply of cheap crude and huge profits from production, they could afford to operate their refineries at a loss or on very low-profit margins. "The majors made their money on production, with the highest profits coming out of the Middle East," said Barry Good, an oil analyst for Morgan, Stanley & Co. in New York. "Downstream refining and marketing were the poor stepchildren of the industry, necessary mainly to set the oil to a customer."

This pattern inhibited the growth of independent refineries. But as long as there was a surplus of crude oil, competition at the pump flourished. The existing independents could survive on the output of domestic fields and the excess supply of the major producers, and perennial "gas wars" masked the dangers of growing dependence on foreign oil in both the United States and Europe.

But cheap oil, threatened the smaller U.S. crude oil producers, who could not compete with oil that flowed from the Middle East for as little as 20 cents a barrel in production costs. The domestic producers struck back at the majors in the late 1950s, convincing Congress to pass an oil import quota to keep most foreign oil out and U.S. oil prices up.

The U.S. import restrictions, which were made mandatory in 1959, restrained crude supplies and thus helped put the breaks on construction of new U.S. oil refineries and expansion of existing ones. From 1960 to 1970, U.S. refining capacity rose less than 25 per cent while demand for oil products increased more than 50 per cent. At the same time, construction of foreign oil refineries, where no such import restrictions applied, boomed.

Because of a later exception allowing unrestricted import of fuel oil but not of crude, the East Coast grew dependent on Caribbean refineries to supply most of the fuel oil to run its utilities and factories. When smaller, independent oil companies tried to locate refineries along the East Coast, the majors fought against granting the quota exceptions or free trade zones that would have allowed

tions have been put together, it has proved more economical for Chevron to continue to import large quantities of foreign oil instead of spending money on further equipment improvements to handle more domestic crudes.

The impact of the price controls might not have been so serious had they not followed more than two decades of patchwork policies designed to balance the interests of big oil companies, their smaller competitors and consumers.

The present situation has its roots in the years after World War II, when the oil industry's main problem was not a shortage of oil but a glut, caused primarily by huge discoveries in the Middle East.

Worried that low world crude prices could cut into government revenue for Saudi Arabia and other oil countries, and thus increase the risk of instability, the U.S. government agreed to permit the major oil companies operating there to treat most of their payment for that oil as taxes to Middle East governments, rather than as royalties. This allowed the oil companies to increase the size of their payments for the crude oil without losing profits.

The result was a steadily increasing supply of cheap oil produced on highly profitable terms by the "Seven Sisters" — the international firms in control of most of the world's oil fields out-

Long before the recent oil shortage, a series of critical decisions by industry and government — dating as far back as 1950 — left the United States particularly vulnerable.



"Too late for cars and better. It's gone by a long while."

Its ability to process heavier crudes is limited because of bottlenecks in the maze of pipes and equipment and because, during the most recent upgrading of the plant in 1972, Chevron's planners expected that Saudi oil would be available in large quantities on the West Coast.

This expectation turned out to be wrong. Today, the refinery's overall mix of supplies consists of one-third California crude, one-third Alaskan, and one-third



Cars wait in line for gasoline for as long as four hours on Los Angeles's Beverly Boulevard this spring. It may soon become a common sight.

them to import enough oil to run their refineries.

As long as supplies from whatever source continued to keep in step with demand, no one suffered unduly from the slowdown in refinery expansion. In 1970, however, a crucial turning point was reached. U.S. oil production peaked and slowly began to decline. With imports held down, U.S. output declining, and refinery capacity tight, the stage was set for a crisis.

The oil import program finally was abandoned in May, 1973. But this put the U.S. into the world oil market at a time when OPEC was beginning to gather strength because of the tightening market for oil.

Thus, the 1973-74 oil embargo had a devastating effect. The export "cutbacks" were less than 10 per cent of the world oil supply. Wrote Robert Stobaugh in Energy Future, a book based on a six-year study at the Harvard Business School, "but they caused widespread panic. As one refiner explained, 'We weren't bidding just for oil; we were bidding for our life.'"

The refiners were in such a vulnerable position because their operations depend on a constant supply of crude. A refinery is extremely difficult to shut down and start up; it normally runs 24 hours a day processing crude oil constantly.

The smaller, independent refiners and marketers were hardest hit by the shortage. The independent refineries, which in the early 1970s held only about 10 per cent of the market, were heavily dependent on their larger rivals, receiving 47 per cent of their crude requirements from the majors and only 22 per cent from independent producers, with the

rest supplied by foreign oil. As supplies dried up, the large companies kept the remaining oil for their own refineries, drastically cutting back oil to the independents.

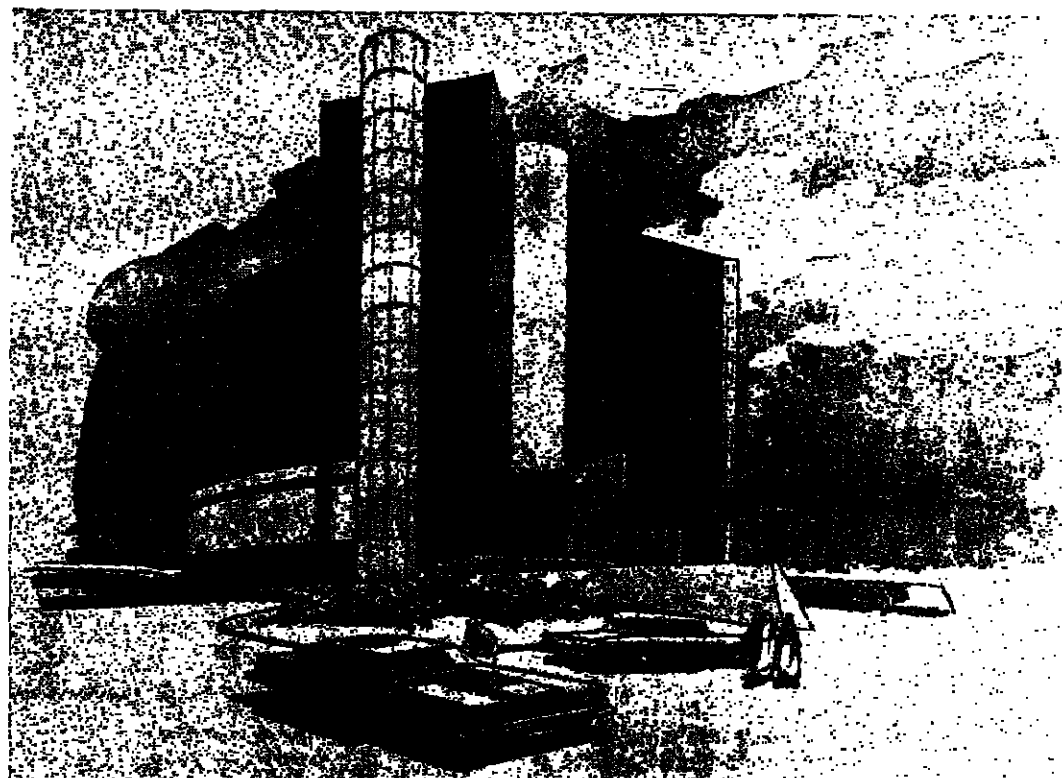
Desperate for oil to keep their refineries running, the smaller independents won passage in 1974 of an emergency federal program to protect their supplies in a shortage. Thus was born the allocation system, which requires oil suppliers to treat each of their customers equally, rather than discriminating in favor of their own dealers or company-owned stations.

Meanwhile, in the face of OPEC's four-fold increase in world oil prices, the Nixon administration, which was lifting price controls on everything else, decided to maintain controls on domestic crude oil. This action reversed the position of refiners — giving the advantage to users of domestic oil because they could acquire crude oil now for less than those who imported oil.

Yet simply removing controls — as now advocated by groups as diverse as oil producers, the Department of Energy and several environmental organizations — would create its own problems.

Perhaps the most immediate danger would be a soaring price for scarce unleaded gasoline. If the price gap between leaded and unleaded gasoline were to widen further, many more motorists with catalyst-equipped cars would look for ways to get around the restrictions on using leaded gasoline in their cars. Lead disables the catalysts after only a couple of tankfuls and leads to a 900 per cent jump in the emission of exhaust pollutants. (LAT)

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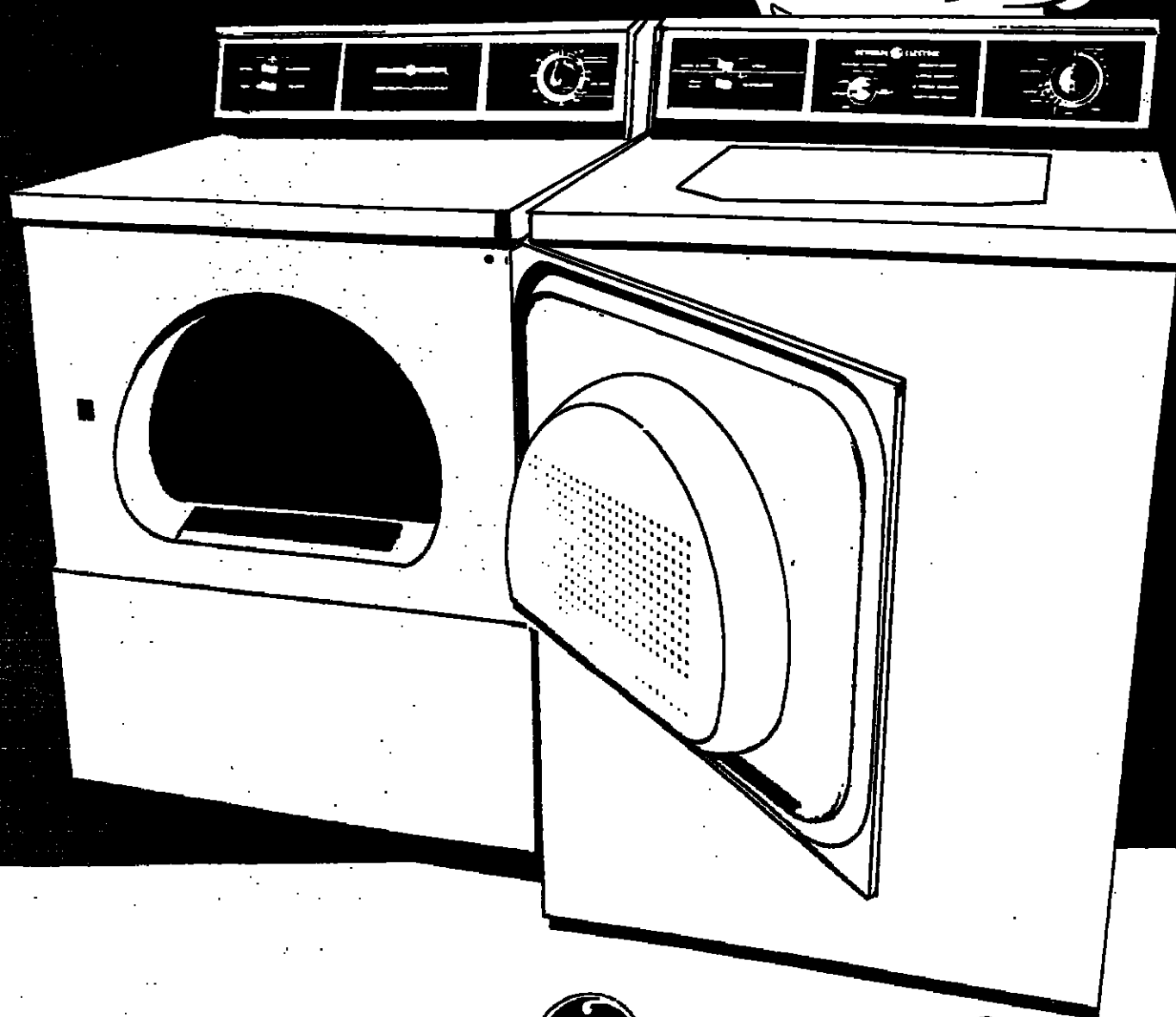
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CARTER'S CHOICE

The Carter administration can no longer evade its responsibilities or keep its eyes closed to the obvious needs of the situation in the Middle East. The policies it has pursued there so far have amply demonstrated their bankruptcy. The Arab countries, and the international community as a whole, will not accept anything less than a new departure in which the old mistakes are rectified. No excuse, no rationalization will do.

Previous administrations have always pleaded the fear of the American voters' reaction to any stand less than totally committed to the cause of Israel. It is true that Zionist propaganda had the field all to itself then. Yet the scene has now changed. American public opinion is no longer the dupe of Zionist misinformation. Many voices are raised for a more equitable stand, for a hearing of the other point of view.

A recent opinion poll in the United States showed this clearly. According to it, 60 per cent of the people believed in establishing a national home-land for the Palestinians, while 61 per cent recognized the bias of the American media towards Israel. The poll predates the Young affair, the reports of Israeli terror against civilians in South Lebanon, and the Saudi decision to extend the period of its increase in oil production.

All these, together with the visit by representatives of black America to the area with their direct experience of Israel's intransigence and bigotry, cannot but increase the understanding of American public opinion of the facts of the case in the Middle East. Andrew Young reflected this this week when he called for official American-PLO contacts within the next six months, to be immediately followed by a new initiative for a comprehensive and just peace in the area—acceptable to all the Arab parties—to the problem.

There are indeed indications of pressures within the administration towards such a view. But whatever the outcome, the view is the only alternative to the disastrous policies of Camp David. The administration has to undo the damage these have done before its term of office runs out. If, as an outcome of the presidential elections, Carter is not returned to power, he would at least then have the honor of establishing this very important and long overdue precedent.



"If you want to dance abroad you'll have to get used to it."

An insider's look at the Israeli occupation

By Karim Khaled

(Editor's note: Karim Khaled is mayor of Ramallah in the West Bank. The following four-part series includes the remarks he gave on living under Israeli occupation during the national conference of the Palestine Human Rights Campaign in Washington, D.C., on Sept. 22)

I would like to express my gratitude to the Human Rights Campaign for giving my colleagues the Mayors of Nablus and Hebron and me the opportunity to try and portray to you life in the Occupied Territories and the impact of Israeli measures on the population.

Though many of the matters I will be dealing with are applicable in both Gaza and the West Bank, I will be talking specifically of the situation in the West Bank.

Jerusalem

FOREMOST of the measures taken by the Israelis in 1967 and cause of a lot of pain and bitterness, was the illegal annexation of the Old City of Jerusalem.

The annexation of Jerusalem severed it politically, administratively, economically and educationally from the other territories occupied in 1967, and incorporated it within the Israeli system. Israel then proceeded to expropriate lands and buildings, demolish some of the 'historical' buildings in the Old City, excavate beneath the Al Aqsa Mosque, desecrate the holy places and encircle the town with buildings whose structural design completely ruined the well-known Jerusalem skyline and its special architectural style. Hand in hand with this went the process of displacing some of Jerusalem's original inhabitants and replacing them with Jewish immigrants and settlers with a view to achieving a 2/3 Jewish and 1/3 Arab population. Many Palestinian Refugees were compelled to leave their homes in Jerusalem in 1967, as a result of the hostilities, intimidation and expulsion. According to the International Red Cross, the figure was around 7000. Exclusion of these Jerusalemites from the 1967

repatriation scheme was commented about by the Commissioner General of UNRWA, who is reported to have said, "Among those permitted to return, it appears there were very few former inhabitants of the Old City of Jerusalem." Refusal of repatriation of Palestinian Refugees to their homes was coupled with acceleration of settlement of Jewish settlers in Jerusalem resulting in the housing so far of over 60,000 Israelis in east Jerusalem.

The objections of the local inhabitants and the International Community to the various measures taken in Jerusalem have gone unheeded and the process of Judaization is continuing.

The Arabs of Jerusalem, though, still see their future and that of Jerusalem in an Arab perspective. As a result of this attitude, Jerusalem has remained demographically, socially and even geographically divided in spite of its annexation.

Education

UNLIKE JERUSALEM, where the Israeli syllabus has been implemented in the schools previously run by the Jordanian government thus resulting in the alienation of the students from the Arab educational system and barring their admission to Arab universities and employment in Arab countries, the government schools in the West Bank have continued following the Jordanian syllabus. As a result, many Jerusalemites prefer to have their children enrolled in West Bank schools where the Jordan syllabus is followed. This, however, is opposed by the military authorities. Last year the military office of education passed a ruling that 170 children enrolled in the first elementary classes in Ramallah schools, 100 pupils who had completed the elementary cycle and 46 students who had completed the preparatory cycle, were not to be allowed to remain in Ramallah schools and that, any other Jerusalem pupils and students would have to leave on completion of the cycle they were in at the time.

Though the Jordan government syllabus is the one officially followed in government schools in the West Bank, the curriculum content has been affected through prohibition of certain books and omission of certain parts from others. The omissions have not been only of historical and political texts. Matters dealing with traditional and cultural values have also often been omitted. As recently as

Thirty years under the Red Star

By John Roderick

PEKING—

The People's Republic of China celebrates its 30th anniversary on Monday, sobered by the burden of a modernization campaign that could absorb its energies for another three decades.

No great parades are scheduled, and there won't be any national outbursts of jubilation as on other big anniversaries. The most concrete benefit for the nation's 900 million people will be a rare holiday from work.

Three years after the death of Mao Tse-tung and 360 months after he proclaimed the birth of the Communist republic from the high, crimson walls of the forbidden city in Peking, it is a rest they badly need.

During most of the 27 years of the Maoist era, Chinese wearily marched to one revolutionary drum after another, bent their backs in seemingly endless toil for meager economic rewards painstakingly won.

Now they have been summoned to a new challenge: industrialization of their poor, overpopulated country in the short span of 21 years.

But for the first time since 1949 millions of Chinese have begun to believe that the modernization long denied them may at last be within reach. What gives them hope is their belief that the country now is in the hands of practical-minded leaders who value stability as an ingredient for success.

In advance of the anniversary, workers in Peking were putting up traffic safety slogans on billboards—replacing the exhortations of Chairman Mao. At the same time, the Communist Party issued a whole new set of practical slogans, such as "seek truth from facts," in place of the old Maoist call for "class struggle."

In contrast, revolution was the climate in which Mao and his comrades grew up.

His associates were the tough, battle-hardened men and women who had taken part in the founding of the Communist Party in 1921, lived through the Long March of the 1930s and shared the victory after the bitter civil war that brought them at last to Peking and power.

Over the next eight years, under Mao's leadership, Chinese sold—fought Americans in Korea while domestic battles were fought to eliminate famine and disease.

The Mao years were ones of confusion and disarray. But official statistics released recently claim the following accomplishments:

—304.7 million tons of grain harvested in 1978 compared to 113.2 million in 1949, 2.16 million tons of cotton against 445,000 at the start of the People's Republic, 31.7 million tons of steel versus 158,000 and 618 million tons of coal mined compared to 32.5 million in 1949.

In another area: eight man-made earth satellites

launched between 1970 and 1978; 20 nuclear tests (six hydrogen devices) in 1964-1978.

In some ways, 1956 was the beginning of the end for Mao. In that year, Nikita Khrushchev announced a new era of peaceful coexistence abroad and greater relaxation at home. He denounced the dead dictator Josef Stalin as a tyrant devoted to the cult of the individual.

Mao, already being placed on a pedestal by some of his admirers, bristled at the implied insult and opposed the new Soviet thaw.

It was the first tear in the fabric of Chinese-Soviet relations. When Khrushchev journeyed to the United States to meet with President Dwight D. Eisenhower, the full split occurred. Khrushchev responded to Mao's hostility by criticizing the Chinese leader's Great Leap Forward program and heaping contempt on Mao's rural communes.

Khrushchev had been right about the Great Leap. Badly planned, poorly executed, relying on mass enthusiasm rather than technical excellence, it stumbled and failed. Intent on showing that he could go it alone, Mao refused to call on the thousands of Soviet technicians in China for help. Angered, Moscow ordered them home and the break was complete.

Disastrous harvests combined with the failure of the Great Leap and other misfortunes brought China to the brink of bankruptcy. It was rescued only when the party's realists, led by Liu Shao-chi and Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping) stepped in, removed Mao from the presidency and restored the incentives that brought the economy off the floor.

When Mao decided in 1965 to regain the power lost to Liu and Deng, he enlisted another mass group: the militant youths who became the Red Guards of the Cultural Revolution.

At his command, they smashed, destroyed and pillaged in the name of ideological purity. Countless thousands were humiliated at their hands.

Mao won his fight but left the country in a shambles. The price of victory was to name his apparently devoted disciple, Defense Minister Lin Biao, his designated successor. But by 1971 Lin was dead—accused of having plotted to overthrow his idol and benefactor.

Aging and exhausted, Mao next fell into the shadow of his wife, the Shanghai movie actress Chiang Ching, who rose to power during the Cultural Revolution, ruled China's culture and drove Deng for a second time, in 1976, into disgrace.

By the time Mao died in September, 1976, the nation was torn apart by political rivalry, cultural sterility and open corruption.

The Maoist era closed with the arrest a month later of Chiang Ching and her three principal collaborators—now called "the Gang of Four." The old revolutionaries, led by Deng, marched back to their old places but with new ideas for the future. — (AP)

saudi press review

Most newspapers Sunday led with a report on the enthusiastic welcome accorded King Khaled on his arrival in Libya Saturday. Other leading stories included Israeli military concentrations in South Lebanon, America's fresh initiative toward a comprehensive and peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis and Syria's intention of withdrawing its forces from Lebanon.

Front page stories highlighted the Muslim World League's meeting to discuss various Islamic issues and anti-Islamic activities in different parts of the world. Afghan guerrillas' successful attacks on the government forces; rebellion inside the Argentine army; Arab states' gigantic assistance to the countries of the Third World and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's pro-Palestine remarks were also prominently played on the front pages.

Al-Jazirah said in a front page story that U.S. President Carter is

to announce new measures against the Soviet Union as a result of the latter's refusal to withdraw its forces from Cuba. Al-Riyadh quoted the Chinese Air Force commander as saying that the Saudi Armed Forces will soon be one of the most powerful in the world. Al-Nadwa front-paged Iran's rebuttal of its threat to Bahrain and said Iran refused to accept the Omani plan to protect the Straits of Hormuz.

In an editorial on King Khaled's current state visit to Libya, Al-Madina said that, in the first instance, "it manifested the nation's capabilities of overcoming difficulties in the way of its basic issue of Palestine." It added that the Saudi moves at the Arab and international levels to end the Arab rifts, "echoed its wise policy that aims at paving the way to find a solution to the Palestine problem."

"King Khaled's visit to Libya is only a continuation of Saudi

Arabia's hectic moves to bring solidarity among the Arabs and to emphasize the need for continuous meetings amongst the Arab leaders, so that they could eliminate the negative approaches and build a new edifice on the solid base of their solidarity," paper said.

Writing editorially on the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba, Al-Jazirah said that President Jimmy Carter's recent statement that the U.S. would adopt unilateral measures to confront Soviet presence in Cuba in case the diplomatic efforts failed has only added fuel to the fire. It added, however, that Cuba has placed world peace in the hands of a Communist giant and has thus aroused the concern of the world as a whole. Wondering over the Cuban policy and the outcome of Soviet-U.S. crisis over Cuba, the paper said Cuba has proved to the world that it has totally leaned toward the Communist bloc.

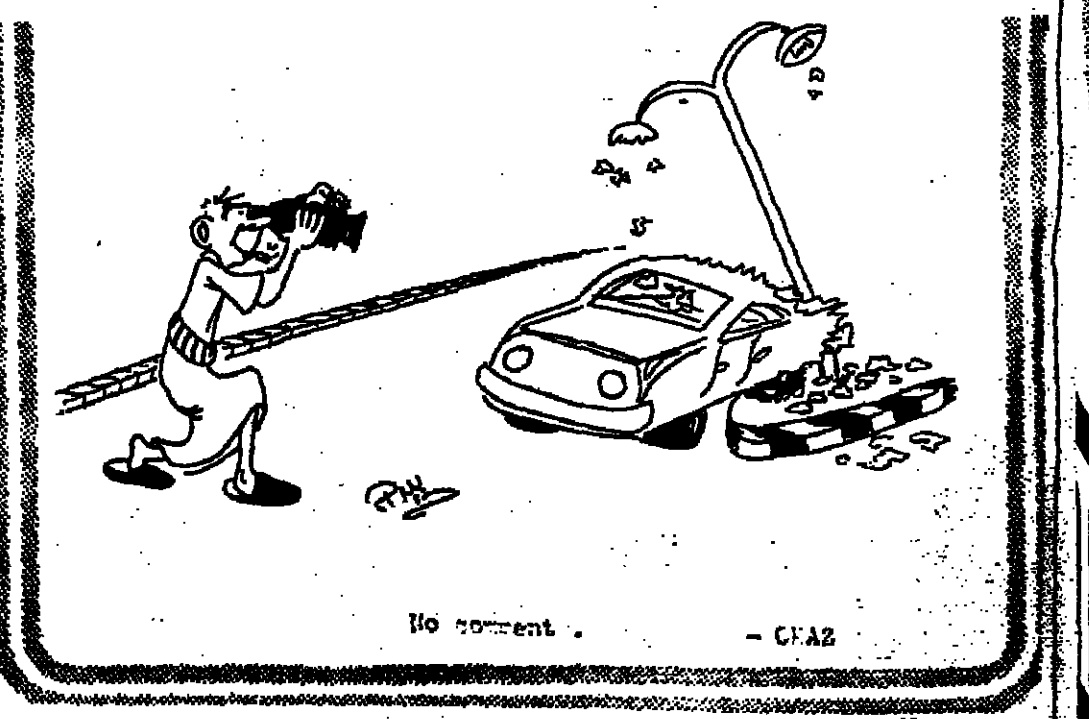
"Despite this fact, Cuba amazingly sits among the nonaligned bloc without anyone daring to throw it out," the paper added.

Al-Riyadh said editorially that, under the present circumstances, no unilateral solution would be successful in Lebanon, no matter whether the U.N. sent its emergency forces to assist the Lebanese government and impose its authority by force. In this context, the paper said, Moscow would like to pressure Syria to withdraw its forces so that Washington could pressure and convince Israel that the commando activities had their roots in the occupied territory and not in Lebanon. Although the Lebanese government has reinforced its army with U.N. cooperation, it still awaits Washington's official announcement of its plans and Israel's reaction to those. However, the region as a whole seems to be on the brink of a new explosion, targeting South Lebanon

and other places in the Middle East," the paper said.

Okaz dwelled on the significance of King Khaled's visit to Libya, saying that "Saudi Arabia's pioneering role gives positive dimensions to this visit, as interaction among the leaders will only tend to make further concerted efforts to thwart any Zionist attempts at the Arab nation." The monarch's visit aims at reaffirming cohesion at a time when the Arab nation is in dire need of a spur that enables it to emerge from the wilderness in which the major powers are keen to keep it languishing, it added.

Al-Nadwa also centered its editorial on the same subject, describing the visit as yet another step toward Arab solidarity. "It aims at ending the rift among the peoples of one nation and resolving the problems that embitter relations among the peoples of the Arab West," the paper said.

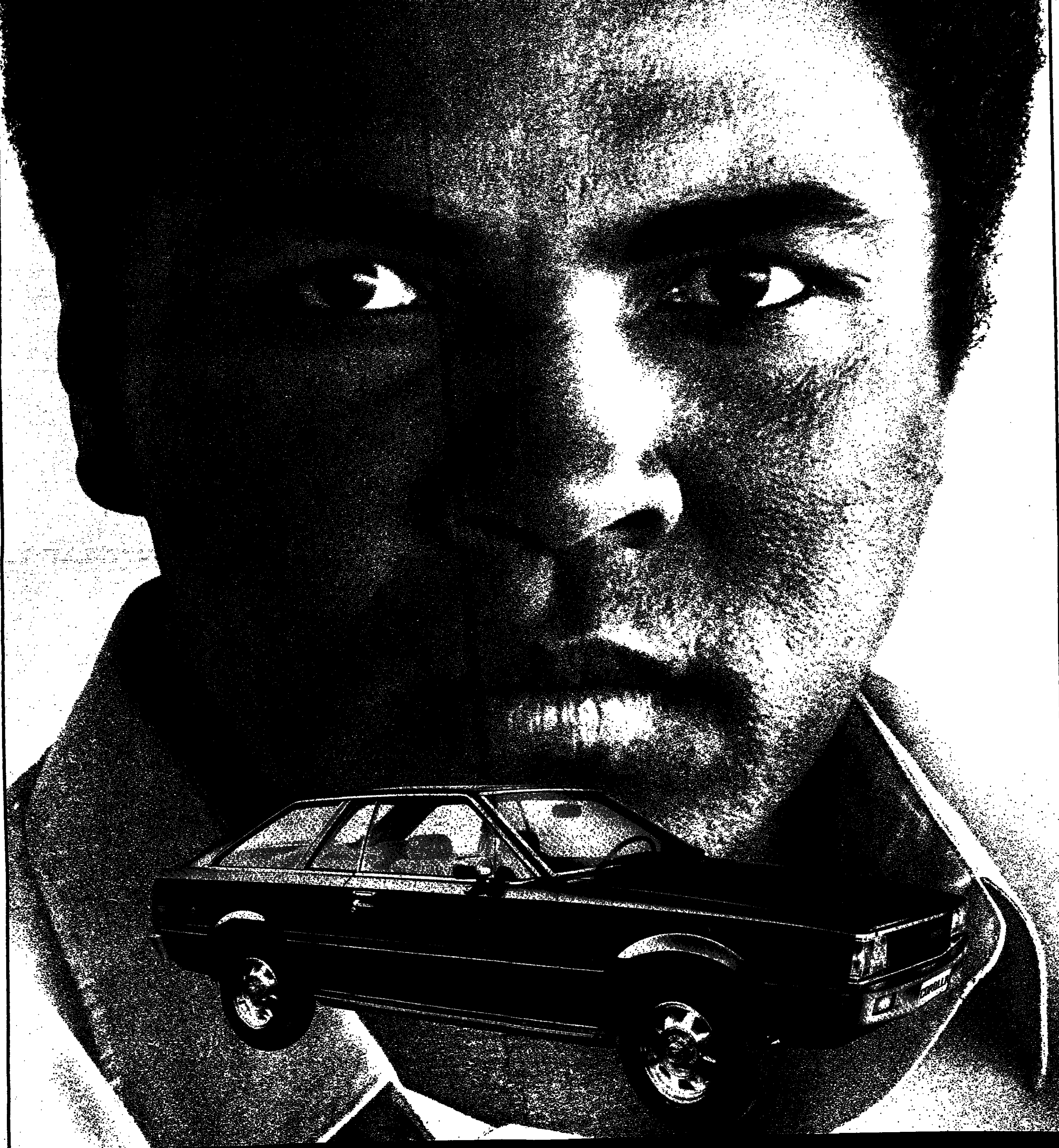


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Russia cancels tour after U.S. refuses to return defectors

MOSCOW, Sept. 30 (AP) — Soviet authorities have demanded that the United States promise to return any musician who defects during a U.S. tour by the Soviet State Symphony orchestra, Western diplomats say.

The sources said Saturday the Soviet demand was impossible to meet and last Thursday the Soviets canceled the six-week tour that was to have opened next Wednesday at Carnegie Hall in New York City.

The Soviet demand was made to the tour's U.S. organizers, Columbia Artists Management, after the recent defections of five prominent artists in a one-month period, the diplomats said. A source close to the State Symphony said Soviet officials became especially concerned about defections when they learned that Ystislav Rostropovich, the renowned cellist and director of Washington's National Symphony orchestra,

hoped to meet with five members of the orchestra.

The source added that the overture by Rostropovich, a former Soviet citizen, led authorities here to refuse to grant the five musicians exit visas.

Rostropovich, who left the Soviet Union on a temporary basis in 1974, was stripped of his Soviet citizenship in March, 1978. The Soviets charged Rostropovich and his wife, Galina Vishnepskaia, with "anti-social" and "anti-patriotic" activities.

Symphony sources said the denial of the exit visas had upset Yaxim Shostakovich, son of the late composer Dmitri Shostakovich, who was to have conducted the symphony during the tour.

Shostakovich declined to speculate on the reasons for the tour's cancellation during a telephone interview Friday, but he said he was "perturbed."

He could not be reached for further comment Saturday because he had already left for what he described as a "private" trip to Paris. There was no further explanation of what he planned to do in the French capital.

Sources said the concert tour, to have ended in November after visits to about 20 U.S. cities in the East and South, began to unravel last Tuesday after last-minute negotiations between the Soviets and Columbia Artists failed.

Diplomats here said Columbia Artists representatives, who were in Moscow until Tuesday, were unable to provide the Soviets the assurances they sought against the continuation of the recent rash of artistic defections.

Alexander Godunov, the Bolshoi Ballet star, was the first to make the leap when he left the troupe during its swing through New York Aug. 23.

Rainstorm kills 2 men in Sicily

SIRACUSA, Sicily, Sept. 30 (AP) — A violent rain storm killed two persons and damaged houses and farmland in and around the town of Avola, on the coast of southeastern Sicily Saturday evening, police reported Sunday.

Pouring waters flooded sections of the town where a man drowned in his house. Another man died when his car was swept away by rain-swollen streams on the outskirts of Avola. Firemen had to rescue many residents trapped in their flooded houses.

Worth of the damage was not immediately estimated, authorities said.

Haji Hussein

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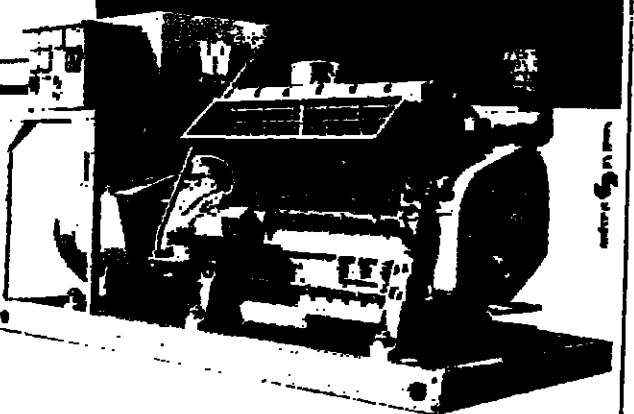
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SKIERS: Mountaineer goes uphill in Switzerland while skiers go down to the sunny valley after enjoying themselves on the glaciers in the Valais Alps last week. Teams from many nations are using the skiing facilities there to practice for the forthcoming Olympic and World Cup season.

Sanjay's people's car bid turns into a tickling joke

BOMBAY, Sept. 30 (OFNS) — India is revelling in the story of Sanjay Gandhi's efforts to build his so-called 'people's car', which seems to have been singularly unresponsive to the starter.

Only a handful were made, they were riddled with design faults and one had to be pushed to a dealer who was bullied into stocking it.

They story unfolded last week after Prime Minister Charan Singh was pressured into publishing the report of a supreme court judge's official inquiry into the way the car was funded and launched.

The report accuses former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of aiding and abetting crime and fraud, of creating a climate of fear, and of subordinating India's defense interests — all in the furtherance of her son Sanjay and his industrial ambitions.

Sanjay was licensed to build 50,000 a year, much higher than India's total annual car production today. The car was named Maruti.

By 1975-76, output of the Maruti had reached a grand total of 21 cars. The story of the Maruti goes back to the 1960s when India was looking for a small car suited to the pockets of the lower middle-classes.

By the early 1970s, Sanjay was the only applicant adjudged to have fulfilled all four conditions for a completely indigenous car. The first three conditions were that there should be no foreign collaboration or consultancy, no import of capital goods and no import of components or raw materials.

The fourth was that a prototype should be tested and approved for roadworthiness by a government-appointed authority before a production license would be granted.



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Doubt sincerity of relief aid

Vietnamese strike at West over Cambodia

BANGKOK, Sept. 30 (AP) — Vietnam accused the West Sunday of conducting a "smear campaign" against Cambodia and said aid programs are no more than a cover for "intervention and aggression."

The Communist Party news-

paper *Nhan Dan* said the "cover story" of a famine is instigated by "the few people who whipped up the so-called Indochina refugee problem."

At the same time, *Nhan Dan* denied that Vietnam is taking any of the Cambodian aid for itself. It

said it is sending its own "heartfelt relief" along with Laos, the Soviet Union and East Germany.

It said the United States is trying to paint a "dark image" of the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government by calling for aid, and is trying to re-install former Pre-

mier Pol Pot, who was ousted in January.

"Their humanitarian aid is only designed to open a way for them into Cambodia and, as such, is a flouting of the U.N. Charter and international law," said *Nhan Dan*, quoted by the Vietnam News Agency.

It also supported the Heng Samrin government's insistence that all aid to starving Cambodia be channeled through it.

Last week the government permitted the opening for the first time of a Western aid office in Phnom Penh, to be administered by the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the international committee of the Red Cross.

Polish newsman confirms famine Phnom Penh pictured as desolate city

WARSAW, Sept. 30 (AP) — The city of Phnom Penh looks like a patient who barely escaped death and is just beginning to convalesce, reports a Polish journalist in a dispatch from the Cambodian capital.

The story by Jerzy Chocilowski, published in last week's edition of the Polish Communist weekly, *Polityka*, confirms reports from Western analysts that the country faces famine.

Its citizens receive inadequate portions of rice, he said. But seven months ago, "people were eating rats and banana stalks."

That was shortly after former Premier Pol Pot's government was ousted by the Vietnamese-backed forces of Heng Samrin.

Foreign visitors to Phnom Penh, the report said, are astonished to see waterworks and power plants operating. But he noted: "Transport, trade and services are still in a coma."

In the city, he said, "Main streets are clean, lighted and airy, but behind them are empty, dark blind alleys."

There are books, cigarettes, toothpaste and cloth to be bought on the open markets, he wrote. Gold is also available, with a half-kilogram selling for about 1,000 kilograms of rice. Rice is the basic medium of exchange in the country, he reported, because money is not in circulation.

All media in Poland are controlled by government censors, but the account appears to offer insight into the situation in Cambodia, wracked by guerrilla war since Chinese-backed Pol Pot and his forces were routed from Phnom Penh in January by Vietnamese-backed troops of Heng Samrin.

The dispatch, like other Polish media reports, follows the Soviet bloc line in praising the current Vietnamese-controlled regime.



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Moderates in Argentina's junta subdue rebel hardline general

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 30 (Agencies) — Rebelious army Gen. Luciano Menendez arrived here Sunday for a meeting with army commander Robert Viola aimed at resolving a rupture between the hardline rebel and his more moderate superiors.

Menendez arrived aboard a military plane from Cordoba, where he had refused to recognize Viola's order relieving him a commander of the powerful Third Army Corps, which controls 10

provinces in northwestern Argentina.

Viola fired the Menendez and ordered him to report to headquarters Saturday after the corps commander called for Viola's resignation, accusing him of being too soft on subversion and of lacking firmness in his command of the army.

Menendez, 52, refused to accept the order and, claiming that "I still command the Third Corps," holed up with a small group of supporters in the tiny

mountain town of Jesus Maria outside Cordoba, 755 kilometers northwest of Buenos Aires.

The meeting was arranged Saturday night as troops loyal to Viola poured into Cordoba from neighboring provinces.

The army headquarters said the great majority of units remained loyal to Viola, a moderate who is a staunch backer of President Jorge Videla. Menendez was supported by only two units, army spokesmen said.

Earlier Sunday it was reported that troops loyal to Menendez set up roadblocks outside his headquarters in Jesus Maria.

The Argentine news agency said his troops were manning roadblocks on a bridge near the town.

The agency said troops under the command of Gen. Jose Vaquero, who replaced Menendez, had passed through Cordoba, presumably heading towards his predecessor's forces. Vaquero's troops were said to be travelling in trucks with artillery support.

The military-led government of Videla seized power in 1976 and waged a bloody war against left wing guerrillas who appeared to be defeated by the end of that year.

Until recent weeks there had been only isolated outbreaks of guerrilla warfare. Two leaders of the Montonero guerrilla group were killed in a gun battle with police last week.



NATIONAL DAY : A workman paints new slogans on billboards, replacing the words of Chairman Mao with more modern phrases. China, which celebrated the 30th anniversary of the communist revolution, has launched a campaign to minimize Mao's influence on the people.

China says Tokyo being pressured

Soviet base near Japan alleged

TOKYO, Sept. 30 (AP) — China's official Xinhua news agency has said that the United States had released news of a new Soviet military base off northern Japan to prevent Japanese cooperation in Siberian development projects.

The United States report last week that Soviet troops now occupy Shikotan Island, one of four small islands off Japan's main island of Hokkaido claimed by Japan, was timed to counter a Soviet-Japanese economic con-

ference in Moscow, Xinhua said Saturday.

This has begun another round of "fierce contention around Japan between the two superpowers," said the commentator, Tokyo correspondent Wu Nuewen.

The writer said that the Soviet Union is asking Japan to participate in large Siberian development projects, using Japan's economic strength as bait to build up its infrastructure in Siberia.

He said that Moscow wants to ease the pressure on industrial

zones in Europe while transforming Siberia into a strategic base for expansion in Asia.

Economic cooperation with Tokyo is also a means to estrange Japan from the United States.

The commentator said that the United States countered Soviet moves by making public its intelligence reports on Soviet military activities on Shikotan and announcing its support of Japan's demands for the recovery of the four islands occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II.

Peking sheds Mao's myth, preaches new modernization slogan

PEKING, Sept. 30 (AP) — Chairman Mao was a man, not a superman.

Learn from facts, not little red books.

Stability is better than struggle. Modernization comes first.

And anyone who doesn't think so had better toe the line.

These are the tenets of the new Chinese Communist Manifesto of Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping delivered Thursday in the boldest and most comprehensive statement to date on the direction of the new China.

The words were spoken by feeble 82-year-old Vice Chairman Ye Jianying, with the abundant assistance of a popular Peking radio announcer.

The architect, if not the author, however, was Deng. The occasion, a speech to 10,000 in the Great Hall of the People, represented the consolidation of Deng and his associates' sway over the party central committee and China.

A red and white banner over the stage urged the crowd: "Warmly celebrate the 30th anniversary of the People's Republic of China on Oct. 1."

Ye urged the country to "strive for the emancipation of the mind, unity and stability and the four modernizations."

Another 7,000 persons heard the speech broadcast in other rooms of the Great Hall, and mil-

lions heard the two-hour oration on radio and saw it on television.

Deng sat quietly at the center of the stage with his politburo and central committee associates. Chairman Hua Guofeng gave a brief introduction.

Ye, Deng's old comrade, delivered the opening and conclusion of the speech and left the rest to an announcer.

Delivered under the portraits of Mao and his appointed successor Hua, the speech was the harshest and most insistent attack yet on the legend of Mao and his infallibility.

Deng was purged twice by Mao for espousing views considered capitalist and too pragmatic.

Western observers said the speech also could open the way for rehabilitating the disgraced and purged former head of state Liu Shao Chi, Mao's early victim in the Cultural Revolution.

The speech denounced the Cultural Revolution unleashed by Mao in 1966 but said it was a subversion of Mao's philosophy by the radical "Gang of Four."

"The havoc which the counter-revolutionary gang wrought for 10 long years spilled calamity for our people and constituted the most severe, reversal of our socialist cause since the founding of the PRC."

But today, said Ye, "Ultra left influences poison the atmosphere and must be eliminated."

Bonn's Strauss launches attack on leftist misrule

MUNICH, Sept. 30 (R) — West German conservative leader Franz Josef Strauss has launched his campaign for the chancellorship by calling for an end to what he called 11 years of socialist mismanagement.

The Bavarian state premier, addressing a conference of his Christian Social Union (CSU) Saturday, said Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government had failed in foreign policy, energy, defense and finance.

Strauss, who will lead the conservative opposition in next year's general elections, was elected almost unanimously Saturday for a further two-year term as CSU chief.

He put forward a 12-point program with the accent on individual freedom, stability and personal initiative and responsibility.

The Christian Democratic Union (CDU), the CSU's bigger sister party initially opposed Strauss' candidacy but CDU

leader Helmut Kohl, who led the opposition in the last campaign, Saturday pledged full backing for the Bavarian leader.

Strauss criticized the government's energy policy which seeks to exploit alternative fuel sources as well as nuclear power. "There is no alternative to nuclear energy," he said.

On defense, Strauss accused the government of neglect. Warsaw pact armaments had increased threateningly and there was no counterpart in the West for the medium-range atomic weapons on the Soviet side, he said.

Everything must be done to prevent alienation between the United States and its allies in Western Europe, he added.

The CSU leader said a military balance should be maintained. The Soviet Union, spreading its power and influence in Africa, could not be allowed to have a monopoly in defining detente, he added.

Suspects in alleged coup put in prison in Dominica

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Sept. 30 (AP) — Thirty five persons were arrested Saturday in connection with last week's aborted coup attempt to overthrow President Antonio Guzman's government, authorities said.

Fifteen people were arrested Wednesday after the discovery of coup plans by the Dominican armed forces. Among those arrested last week were at least a dozen high ranking former military officials who worked with ex-President Joaquin Balaguer.

Although an official list of the new group was not disclosed, police said the former chief of police Pedro Soto Echavarria was among them.

A strict watch on the Mexican, Venezuelan and Colombian

embassies was also put into effect Saturday. Police did not explain the action except to say that it was taken to avoid the possibility that persons involved in the coup might seek asylum there.

Balaguer sent a press release from New York, where he is being treated for eye problems, saying that he respects the constitutionality of the government. Balaguer said he is "more Guzmanist than president Guzman himself" when it comes to protecting democracy here.

The secretary general of the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, said the security forces reported that one of the first steps in the uncovered coup plans was to assassinate high government, military and political leaders in Guzman's government.

Japan Samurai film wiz emerges from long eclipse

NAKATSU RIVER, Japan, Sept. 30 (AP) — First come the 100 foot soldiers, toiling up the hill in their cumbersome medieval battle togs. Then the four horsemen, clattering after them in a charge that seems to go off with perfect precision.

But then comes the order, relayed by two-way radio, "Tell them to go back and do it again." Akira Kurosawa, the emperor of Samurai Cinema, is back at work — and as always, demanding that the job be done his way.

Known in Japan's film industry as the most exacting of directors, Kurosawa is trying for a comeback after years of eclipse and a depression-induced suicide attempt in 1971. The film is *Kage Musha*, *Musha*, (literally *Shadow Warrior*), a period epic about a Japanese warrior whose death is concealed for three years by loyal retainers while a look-alike impersonates him.

When finished early next year, it will be Kurosawa's first Japanese film in 10 years and his first Samurai picture — the genre he did so much to popularize — in 15 years.

For Kurosawa, it's a chance at age 69 to regain the reputation he earned with such earlier classics as "Rashomon," a 1951 academy award winner, and *Seven Samurai*. Already the film is in financial trouble, but help has arrived in the form of backing from Hollywood's 20th Century Fox Studio and American directors George Lucas *Star Wars* and Francis Ford Coppola (*The Godfather*).

Japanese news reports place the American investment at \$1.5 million to add to the original \$5.5 million investment. Kurosawa refuses to say how much it is, but credits Lucas and Coppola with saving him. "Without their word, Fox would not have backed the film," he said.

Kurosawa was interviewed as he sat on the riverbank in Kanagawa, West of Tokyo. He wore a yellow T-shirt with the words "California" and "Water Power" on the back. Nearby was his elaborately constructed 16th century military encampment.

"I have my own shooting schedule," he says in response to a question about his reputation for overspending on pictures. "Once I thought I could shoot a scene on Mount Fuji in a week. It took a hundred days."

"He is the strictest of all Japanese directors," said Jujiro Yamada, chief makeup artist on the set. "His pictures contain no lies. He will abandon a scene, reconstruct it later, and continue rehearsing until he is completely satisfied."

If such perfectionism has brought him the admiration of such foreign colleagues as Lucas and Coppola, it has not made him universally popular in Japan's film industry. In July, the only "name" professional actor in *Kage Musha* Shintaro Katsu, walked out in a reportedly bitter disagreement with Kurosawa over acting technique.

In 1965, Kurosawa fought with his leading man of 20 years, Toshiro Mifune, when the director would not let the star shave — thereby depriving him of other jobs during the year Kurosawa spent shooting *Red Beard*.

In the 1950s, Japanese film studios churned out 500 pictures and audiences in Japan topped a billion. By the late 1960s, audiences were down to about one-seventh of that figure, and movie-makers' budgets had shrunk to as low as \$300,000 for a full-length feature.

Most studios by that time wanted little to do with the free-spending Kurosawa, and in 1971, after one of his pictures lost money for the first time, a discouraged Kurosawa slashed his neck and wrists with a razor 21 times, narrowly missing major blood vessels.

In 1976, Kurosawa won his second Oscar for *Dersu Uzala*, a film made in Siberia and financed by the Soviets. Critics said the award was not so much for the picture as in recognition of Kurosawa's contributions to film technique.

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Along border

Mexico, U.S. agree on anti-pollution aims

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (Agencies) — U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo agreed Saturday to give "high priority" to anti-pollution measures along the U.S.-Mexican border.

Carter and Lopez Portillo said they will try to "negotiate an agreement that would 'lessen or eliminate environmental damage' from such sources as the Mexican oil well blowout, which created a vast oil slick in the Gulf of Mexico and tarred Texas beaches.

Pollution

The discussions will also include U.S.-spawned pollution that crosses the border into Mexico, officials stressed. It was uncertain, however, the United States would press Mexico into paying for damage caused by Mexico's blowout.

Their final, 90-minute session in the White House also covered the Middle East, Cuba, the U.S.-

Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT), long-term prospects for U.S. purchase of Mexican oil and cross-border sales of electricity.

A joint statement issued after the final session said the two leaders "agreed on the need for both countries to prevent actions on one side of the land or maritime boundary from degrading the environment on the other side."

Migrant workers

The joint statement said Carter and Lopez Portillo "paid special attention" to the migrant worker issue, but agreed only on trying to get better information on the number of Mexicans who cross the U.S. border illegally.

A U.S. spokesman repeatedly refused to disclose what was said about Cuba, with which Mexico has close ties.

Foreign Exchange Rates

SUNDAY	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.37	3.37
Pound Sterling	7.37	7.45	7.44
Deutsche Mark (100)	192.00	193.00	192.75
Swiss F (100)	216.00	217.00	217.25
French F (100)	82.00	82.25	81.30
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	41.25	41.10
Lebanese Lira (100)	103.00	102.50	102.50
Syria Lira (100)	78.25	78.50	78.50
Egyptian Pound	4.40	4.40	4.40
Kuwait Dinar	12.15	12.15	12.15
Jordanian Dinar	11.20	11.15	11.15
Emirates Dirham (100)	89.00	88.80	88.80
Qatari Riyal (100)	90.00	89.80	89.80
Bahraini Dinar	8.90	8.85	8.85
Iranian Riyal (100)	9.25	9.25	9.25
Iraqi Dinar (100)	74.25	74.10	74.10
Yemeni Riyal (100)	81.00	80.80	80.80
Moroccan Dirham (100)	41.40	41.30	41.30
Indian Rupee (100)	33.00	33.00	33.00
Pakistani Rupee (100)	43,300.00	43,300.00	43,300.00
Gold kg.	5,100.00	5,100.00	5,100.00
10 Tolas bar	—	—	—
Silver kg.	—	—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	15.00	15.20	15.20
Canadian Dollar	2.91	4.00	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	119.00	113.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	174.00	173.00	172.50
Spanish Peso	—	52.00	52.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	—	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	—	46.00

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rahji Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel.: 23815.

Funds available

Bonn and Washington prepared for dollar support intervention

HAMBURG, Sept. 30 (R) — West Germany and the United States pledged Saturday to intervene on foreign currency markets to underpin the ailing U.S. dollar.

They said in a joint statement they had enough funds to support the dollar, now at its lowest level this year against the West German mark.

The West German Central Bank spent \$21.8 million Saturday in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent the dollar losing ground. But it dropped to 1.74 marks.

Saturday's statement was issued after a meeting in Hamburg between West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, U.S. Treasury Secretary William F. Miller and Federal Reserve Board chairman Paul Volcker.

Also at the meeting were West German Finance Minister Hans Ehard and Central Bank President Oskar Lafontaine.

The meeting took place on the eve of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank con-

ference in Belgrade, where an attempt will be made to achieve exchange rate stability.

Doublets Chancellor Schmidt called this week for a stronger dollar, but said he doubted if this was realistic in the near future.

Saturday's joint statement also called for responsible oil pricing by producer countries as a condition of world economic health.

Miller and Volcker gave a commitment to pursue tighter monetary and budgetary policies, promising single-digit inflation and a balance of payments surplus in the United States in the next few months.

Both sides also sought a heightened role for special drawing rights (SDR), the IMF's "paper gold."

The statement also gave backing to further study at Belgrade of the substitution account concept which would provide an alternative reserve unit for countries not

wishing to hold unstable dollar reserves.

Informed sources in Belgrade said that finance ministers and officials of the developing nations, meeting in advance of the IMF conference, agreed to ask that the Palestine Liberation Organization be admitted as an observer.

This would almost certainly be met with objections from among the industrial democracies.

Meanwhile in another development, the European Commission has granted more than three million units of account (about \$4.4 million) in economic and industrial aid to seven North African and Middle East countries.

The Commission said most of the funds, 2.9 million units of account (about four million dollars) will go to Morocco in the form of technical assistance for small industries and trade promotion between that country and the nine-nation Common Market.

IMF meeting opens in Belgrade

The annual general meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund opened in Belgrade on September 30th. These annual meetings have long since become a forum of institutionalized conviviality, at which hundreds of international bankers and others engaged in finance, exchange opinions, renew acquaintances and, sometimes, even do business.

This time around, however, the hard core of the working delegates who in the main, of course, are the permanent officials on the one hand and the permanent representatives of the participating countries on the other. The governors of the two bodies, mainly finance ministers and central bank governors, in their own right, come both at the top of the ceremonial list and at the heads of the negotiating teams.

Some annual meetings are more important than others. This year's meeting is doubly so because of the solutions which would normally be expected to come out of it but because of the challenges to the world monetary system presented by the twin challenges of financial instability and burgeoning inflation.

In concrete terms, the problems are going to manifest themselves in the decisions concerning the establishment of the so-called substitution account. This is a proposed unit which would members would subscribe, as it were, dollar holdings in some of their currencies for a measure of other members' currencies, in the form of the IMF's own currency, the Special Drawing Right (SDR).

Under the IMF's scheme, the dollars would not be sold on world markets but the country's reserves would receive an interest-bearing claim on the IMF, denominated in SDRs. In theory, then it is not a way of reducing the supply of conventional dollars without disrupting exchange rates.

It is an interesting idea but it is to be doubted whether as a scheme it will really do very much, even if brought into practice, to deal with the common "dollar overhang".

For the problem is that, as far as dollars were topped up by this scheme they would be pumped out by the credit creation still going on in the U.S. itself. What is needed, as most observers now agree, is for the Fed. to turn off the tap at source. Whether any delegates will have the nerve to actually say this in open debate, it will be interesting to see.

Certainly the critics feel that in encouraging a reduced reserve role for the dollar, the U.S. authorities will be indirectly obliging to opt for internationally responsible economic policies.

The meeting now takes place very soon after the enormous rise in the gold price. This has meant the central bank that followed the U.S. in its attempt to demonstrate gold (and built their reserves out of currencies and particularly the dollar — instantly) have found badly what those who ignored the pressure have seen the value of their reserves increase enormously. Hardly an encouraging reward for obeying official policy.

In more general terms the delegates will hear the Fund's views about current problems. In contrast with the period immediately after the first oil shock the rise in the oil price in the latter part of 1973, when the fund, encouraged a fairly liberal solution to the problem which seemed to them of little consequence, the official line now is that despite the housing world recession member nations should concentrate on bringing inflation within their borders down to a more reasonable level. In other words, a degree of monetarism is inevitable and the

priority is the curbing of inflation above all else.

In the U.K. the continued rise in metal prices is again the outstanding feature of the week. Platinum activity has been high, encouraged by speculators switching from gold and silver because of higher margins. On Friday the gold price in London closed just short of \$400 an ounce. The main buying interest has been from the U.S. and encouraged by the dollar's continued weakness, investors are seeking the metal which they feel may provide protection against inflation and the declining value of paper money.

On Monday the deutchmark was revealed by 2 per cent against most of the major European currencies. The dollar continued to fall and in Frankfurt it was fixed at DM 1.7438, its lowest level ever. Both the dollar and the yen were affected by further rumors of a rise in oil prices and U.S. inflation. In addition the U.S. trade deficit widened sharply last month to \$1.46 billion, although the overall deficit for the year is expected to be less than last year's \$28.5 billion. Spending was strong during the week, after the previous week's fall which in turn has helped U.K. government stocks. Further Middle East buying of the U.K. currency and renewed commercial demand have been seen. Other commercial news in the U.K. ITT is to close two of its three color TV plants with a loss of 500 jobs. Delivery has extended although not revised the terms of its offer for Spillers, and two further promising oil discoveries have been made by Unocal and Tull, in the North Sea.

Turning to stockmarkets, activity on Wall Street has been muted.

U.S. stocks have continued to go easier on the dollar weakness and the prospect of further oil price rises. Metals however continued to feature strongly in the upsurge in commodity prices.

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Earlier report denied

Oman won't join OPEC

MUSCAT, Sept. 30 (R) — Oman's Oil and Minerals Minister, said Ali Shanfari, stated Saturday his country did not intend joining the 14-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

His statement, published in the official newspaper *Oman*, contradicted a report earlier this month by the official Emirates news agency which quoted the minister as saying that Oman was likely to join OPEC.

Oman's present policy towards OPEC was "useful," the minister told the newspaper but did not elaborate.

He added: "There would be

Tanzania studying sugar fuel

DAR ES SALAAM, Sept. 30 (R) — Tanzania, starved of foreign exchange, is seeking ways to replace one of its expensive oil imports with fuel made from sugar.

A weekend statement from the National Development Corporation said the government was reviewing feasibility studies on a scheme to produce alcohol motor fuel from molasses.

If the plan is approved, plants would be started in sugar-producing areas early next year, according to the government-owned *Daily News*.

Brazil pioneered the use of alcohol as an oil substitute and the idea was discussed recently at a Commonwealth African Energy Conference in the north Tanzanian town of Arusha.

Sharp rise in Kuwaiti interest rates

KUWAIT, Sept. 30 (AP) — Interest rates or non-collateralized short-term loans have risen sharply in Kuwait this week, according to reports published here Sunday.

Local newspaper said commercial banks have increased from six to 8.5 per cent their interest on one-day loans and from 7.5 to 10.5 per cent on one-week loans.

nothing to prevent us from joining the Organization if we found this necessary."

Although not an OPEC member, Oman charges slightly more than the official OPEC price

for its crude oil. Oman's current daily crude output averages 300,000 barrels.

Shanfari also said Oman would shortly sign an agreement for setting up an oil refinery.

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SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1979, 7TH DHUL QADA, 1399

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
1	Sarnoo Sea	O.E.C.	Refuel	23.30
2	Blue Maru	Almami	Oil/Coke	23.30
3	Deborah I	Almami	Coffee	23.30
4	Almami	Almami	Refuel	23.30
5	Oman Export	O.E.C.	General	23.30
6	Kon Megah	O.E.C.	General	23.30
7	Odyessa	Almami	Refuel	23.30
8	La Costa	Almami	Refuel	23.30
9	Mary Star	Almami	Refuel	23.30
10	Hallein	Almami	Refuel	23.30
11	Explorer	O.E.C.	Refuel	23.30
12	Admiral	O.E.C.	Refuel	23.30
13	Frederic	O.E.C.	Refuel	23.30
14	Sam Houston	A.E.T.	General	23.30
15	Hussein Pearl	Almami	General	23.30
16	Almami	H.S.S.C.	General	23.30
17	Maria	H.S.S.C.	General	23.30
18	Australia	H.S.S.C.	General	23.30
19	Parth	H.S.S.C.	General	23.30

2. RECENT ARRIVALS:

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
1	Oman Export	A.E.T.	General	23.30
2	Almami	Almami	Refuel	23.30
3	Deborah I	O.E.C.	General	23.30
4	Almami	Almami	Refuel	23.30
5	Almami	H.S.S.C.	General	23.30
6	Almami	H.S.S.C.	General	23.30

3. VESSELS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN NEXT 24 HOURS:

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
1	Almami	Almami	Refuel	23.30
2	Almami	Almami	Refuel	23.30
3	Almami	Almami	Refuel	23.30
4	Almami	Almami	Refuel	23.30
5	Almami	Almami	Refuel	23.30
6	Almami	Almami	Refuel	23.30

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Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
1	Almami	Almami	Refuel	23.30
2	Almami	Almami	Refuel	23.30
3	Almami	Almami	Refuel	23.30
4	Almami	Almami	Refuel	23.30
5	Almami	Almami	Refuel	23.30
6	Almami	Almami	Refuel	23.30

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Jeddah	KL520	Thursday 01.25
Jeddah	KL548	Friday 09.40*

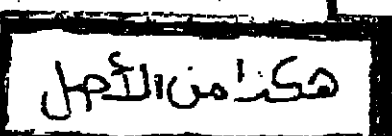
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Snakes alive... it's Emma!



Rosie... that's the snake... is nine feet long. Emma... that's the girl... is five years old. They are good friends. Such good friends in fact they share Emma's bed. Emma takes Rosie for walks in a kiddie-carriage. (Whatever happened to five-year-old little girls taking dolls for walks?) Emma's father owns a zoo on the Isle-of-Wight off the southern coast of England, and whereas most children would normally go for something more cuddly, Emma chose to be friends with Rosie — and African Boa Constrictor. The snake could quite easily "constrict" Emma and have her for breakfast but presumably the Boa is otherwise well-fed. What do Boas have for breakfast? Emma is an only child.



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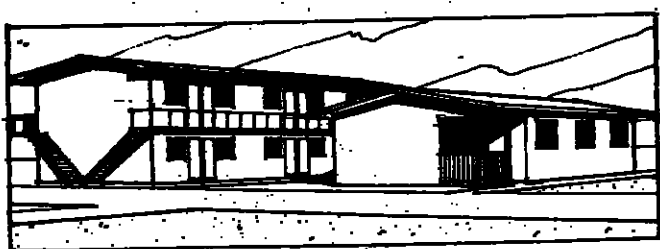
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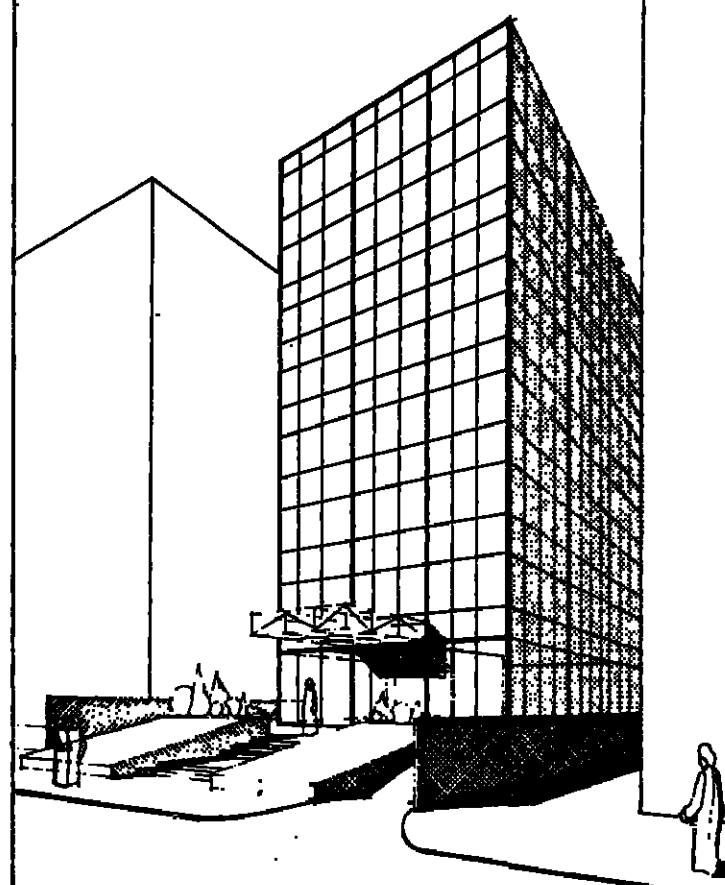
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Raid continues

Rhodesia vows to cut white voting powers

SALISBURY, Sept. 30 (R) — The Zimbabwe Rhodesian government will implement a constitution proposed by Britain at the London conference whether or not overall settlement is reached, a spokesman for Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa's party was quoted as saying Sunday.

Chris Sakala, publicity secretary of the United African National Council (UANC), told the *Sunday Mail* newspaper that adopting the British proposals would lead to international recognition and the lifting of trade sanctions.

"The international community would have no legal or moral reason to continue punishing us because that would be very unrealistic of them," he said.

The essential difference between the British plan and that implemented here in June is the removal of the minority white community's veto powers in a new, black-dominated parliament.

Sakala said there was no reason for the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance leaders, negotiating in London for an overall settlement for Britain's rebel colony, to worry about the composition of the security forces if an agreement was reached.

"They will then be part of the transitional government and with other parties will have jurisdiction over the security forces," he said.

The Front wants its own forces to form the basis of a new army. Muzorewa wants the structure of the white-led present army to be left intact, but says guerrillas would be added to the security forces.

Meanwhile, those security forces Sunday pressed on with their raid on Patriotic Front guerrilla targets in neighboring Mozambique for the fourth day.

A spokesman for military headquarters said the operation — one of the longest cross-border missions ever mounted — was continuing, but he declined to give further details.

He said a military communique may be issued later.

The only communique on the raid so far was released at midday on Thursday. It said the forces had attacked targets of the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA) of Robert Mugabe about 40 kilometers northeast of the border city of Umtali.

Informal sources said it was mainly a ground forces operation aimed at forward bases of ZANLA.

Later, military headquarters in Salisbury issued a communique believed restricted to internal operations in the last 24 hours.

It said 12 guerrillas and a collaborator were killed for the loss of one member of the security forces.

Hours after verdict

Macias, six aides executed

MALABO, Equatorial Guinea, Sept. 30 (R) — Deposed President Francisco Macias Nguema and six former aides were executed within hours of being sentenced to death Saturday, the state radio announced Sunday.

The announcement said the executions took place at 6 p.m. local time Saturday night. No other details were given, but informed sources said the hated ex-president and his accomplices were shot by firing squad at Malabo's Blabich prison.

Communications between Malabo and the outside world broke down earlier Saturday evening and were only restored Sunday morning.

Relations of the condemned president and his aides went on the prison with coffins and

later took the bodies to Malabo cemetery, the sources said.

News of the executions was greeted with joy in this impoverished capital and people danced in the early hours of Sunday morning to celebrate.

The dancing was confined to clubs closed under the 11-year Macias dictatorship and the streets remained quiet.

Sunday, 11 years and a day after Macias was proclaimed the first president of independent Equatorial Guinea Malabo was quiet.

Countless people were murdered during the dictator's rule and up to two-thirds of the 275,000 population fled from a country plunged into economic ruin.



CARBON COPIES: Members of the original Beatles music group have reportedly filed \$60 million in lawsuits to block any more performances by one of six nostalgic look-alike "Beatlemanias" groups now performing in the United States.

McEnroe in men's finals

Navratilova beats Turnbull in tough tennis match

ATLANTA, Georgia, Sept. 30 (AP) — No. One-seeded Martina Navratilova defeated eighth-seeded Wendy Turnbull 7-6, 6-4 Saturday night to win the \$100,000 Atlanta Women's Tennis Classic.

It was the 11th time in 13 meetings that Navratilova, the No. One ranked player in the world, has beaten Turnbull.

"That was probably the best match she's played against me that I've won," Navratilova said. "I really had to play well."

Turnbull reached the finals by upsetting Chris Evert Lloyd and Tracy Austin in earlier matches, but Navratilova's sustained net play late in the match was too much for the Australian.

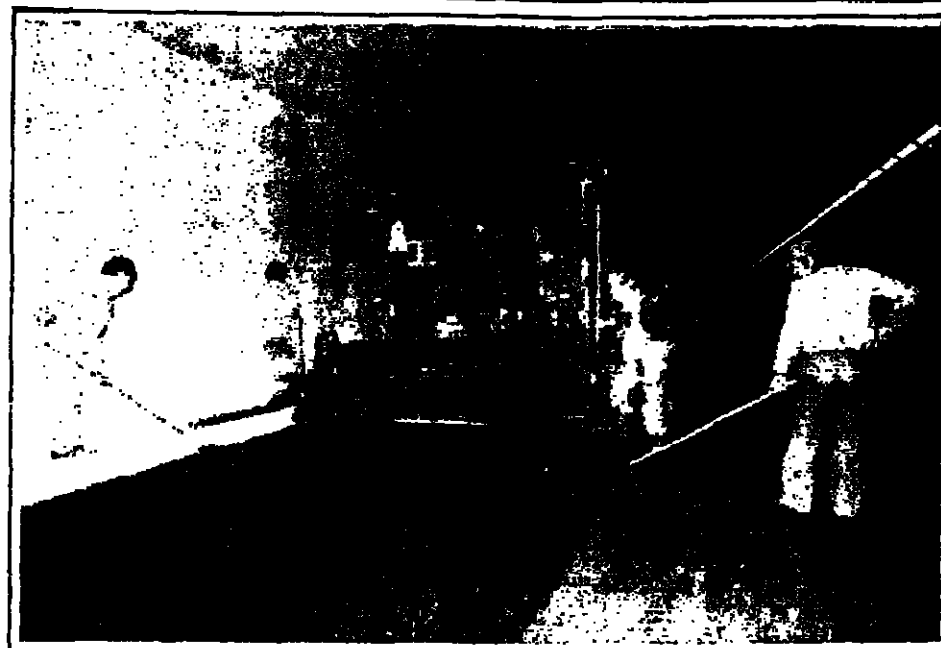
Both players won every game they served

until the tiebreaker in the first set. Turnbull, leading 6-5 in the tiebreaker, double faulted to tie the score. A strong passing shot gave Navratilova a 7-6 lead, and then a backhand volley gave her the 8-6 tiebreaker and the first set.

"That was a big point right there," she said. In the second set, Turnbull broke Navratilova's serve in the second game and went on to take a 3-1 lead. But in the eighth game, Turnbull double faulted twice to lose the game, tying the set 4-4. Navratilova began dominating play at the net and won the next two games to take the match.

Navratilova, 22, won \$20,000 and Turnbull, 26, won \$10,000.

In San Francisco, top seeded John McEn-



ASPHALT: Workers put the finishing touches on the road in what will be the world's longest road tunnel — 16.3 kilometers — when it opens near Goeschenen, Switzerland, next year.

Canal Zone transfer

Panama begins celebration

PANAMA CITY, Panama, Sept. 30 (AP) — Bells and fireworks will herald the end of 75 years of United States jurisdiction in the Canal Zone Monday as an estimated 250,000 Panamanians prepare to march into the Zone and take possession.

Celebrations got underway Sunday with the arrival of some 60 Latin American heads of state invited to the ceremony.

A round of parties and receptions is planned Sunday night, with a fireworks display beginning at midnight and bells to sound at dawn.

Vice President Walter Mondale, who is representing the United States during the transfer, is to tour the canal area Tuesday.

Sunday's fireworks display was to be held atop 650-foot Ancon Hill, where the heads of state will gather early Monday to raise a giant Panamanian flag, to be followed by the march into the Zone and rally.

Monday has been declared a national holiday and the government of Panamanian Pres-

ident Aristides Royo has asked all 1.8 million Panamanians to take part in the march. The march ends with a rally at Albrook Airfield.

The official parade route, published earlier this month, would have parades through the heart of the American residential community in Balboa.

But government officials acceded to requests from the U.S. to keep the ceremony away from housing areas, and now the route has been changed.

Unarmed Panamanian National Guardsmen rode with Canal Zone policemen last week to familiarize themselves with the roles they will assume Monday.

Under terms of the treaties, Zone policemen and Guardsmen will patrol together for 30 months, at which time the American police force will be disbanded.

Panamanian utilities trucks were cruising Zone streets preparing to administer basic services for which they become responsible Monday.

Gonzalez again leader

Spanish socialists repair split

MADRID, Sept. 30 (AP) — A special convention of the Socialist Party Saturday overwhelmingly endorsed Felipe Gonzalez as its leader and put the party back in business as Spain's no. 2 parliamentary force.

The congress dropped Marxism as a dogma in defining ideology of the Spanish Workers' Socialist Party (PSOE) and maintained it only as "a critical and non-dogmatic instrument for analysis and transformation of social reality."

Gonzalez, 37, resigned as the party's secretary-general last May after he failed to get the word Marxist dropped from the PSOE's definition.

A feud followed between the party's moderate and radical factions and a special convention was called to try and settle the furo.

In spite of the decision by the congress not to include Marxism as a dogma, dissident leader Luis Gomez Llorente said his group felt the party should carry the Marxist label.

Gonzalez' ticket for the party's 23-member executive committee got 85.9 per cent of the vote against Gomez Llorente's 6.9 per cent and 7.2 per cent abstentions.

The congress also approved that the PSOE

be "a party for change and democracy, a party of class and a party of mass."

The PSOE had been run by a caretaker committee since the party split in May. Its effectiveness as an opposition force to centrist Premier Adolfo Suarez has been minimal since the split.

The congress named Ramon Rubial, a Basque, the party's figurehead president.

Yugoslavia tops Split standings

SPLIT, Yugoslavia, Sept. 30 (R) — Yugoslavia topped the table with 56 gold medals when the 14-day Eighth Mediterranean Games ended here Saturday night, followed by France with 55.

Italy, the pre-games favorites who finished top in the last four games, came in third with 49 golds.

Malta and Morocco were the only competing countries which failed to win a gold medal.

Yugoslavia dominated the games' boxing tournament, snatching eight of the 11 titles, and also won medals for handball, soccer, water polo, athletics, wrestling, weightlifting, table tennis and volleyball.

The French scored handsomely in fencing, yachting, table tennis, rugby, archery and judo, while the Italians confirmed supremacy in the athletic events.

The games provoked fewer controversies and political overtones than expected.

Libya withdrew at the last minute in protest at Egypt's participation, although this did not cause much disturbance.

France bans South African golfer

CANNES, France, Sept. 30 (R) — South African golfer Alison Sheard was refused a visa to play in France last week, a senior official of the Women's Professional Golfers' Association (WPGA) said here Saturday.

WPGA Executive Director Barry Edwards said that Sheard, who won this year's British Women's Open, had intended to compete in the European Women's Open, had intended to compete in the European Women's Professional Championships now underway at the Valbonne course near here.

He said she applied last week at the French embassy in London but was told a week was not enough to process a visa application.

Edwards said he had previously been told by the French consulate in Geneva that 48 hours was nor-

mally the maximum time needed to process a visa application.

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman declined to comment on the rejection of Sheard's application. He said applications by South African sportsmen and women were considered "case by case."

Earlier this month the government announced it would reject visa applications by South Africa's Springboks rugby union team, who were invited to tour France next month, because of that country's apartheid policy.

Edwards said the decision to refuse entry to Sheard was scandalous and could call into question the staging of future Women's Professional Tournaments in France.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

A story and then a comment.

In 1869, the Khedive Ismail of Egypt celebrated the opening of the Suez Canal with festivities costing a million pounds sterling (over \$ 200 million at today's prices). Empress Eugenie, Napoleon III's wife was there, as were the most opulent names of the age (perhaps the "steamship setters" as opposed to our jetsetters.) Verdi's masterpiece, *Aida*, had its first performance then.

Ismail had inherited a debt of £6m, which he managed to increase during his reign to £96m. The money went to try to make Egypt "a piece of Europe". Foolish man. As though there can be anything more beautiful than Egypt as a "piece of Egypt."

The Khedive tried to repay his debts. He sold his government's shares in the Canal, but much more remained to pay. Egypt was declared bankrupt. France and Britain took over its economy and milked it for repayment. The Khedive's lands were all sold.

This did not suffice the creditors. Ismail was forced to resign and his son, Tawfiq, placed on the throne. Tawfiq's time saw Arabi's revolt and then British occupation. The rest, as they say, is history.

Poor Ismail's ghost came to haunt me as I read recently of Frank Sinatra's doings in

Cairo, with the various princes and princesses in attendance. Before that I read of the royal reception afforded to Elizabeth Taylor and of her high level "negotiations" with Sadat.

My knowledge of Egypt's history is perhaps sketchy. Yet I couldn't help wondering whether Ismail — busy with Eugenie, Verdi et al — had problems similar in magnitude to those facing the present ruler. Did he, then, know as the present ruler does that the country lacks at least 1,600,000 dwelling units, and that it suffers regular shortages of such essentials as rice, sugar, soap?

Did Ismail mismanage urban growth, as it is mismanaged now with one million of the precious six million feddans reclaimed by the High Dam taken out of agriculture as a result? Did he squander Muhammad Ali's and Ibrahim's honorable patrimony with the same ease as Egypt's patrimony is now being squandered? Ismail resorted to selling Egypt's share of the Suez Canal. Did he in his ever even dream of selling her very life-blood, the Nile?

I also do not know if Eugenie was brought to Egypt in a special ship. Miss Taylor was certainly given a presidential plane for her personal use.

History tends to repeat itself. Ismail's end was far from a pleasant one.

Translated from Ashraf Al-Awsat

Galway youth rally

Pope seeks end to Irish violence

GALWAY, Ireland Sept. 30 (AP) — Pope John Paul II said Sunday the "painful events" in Northern Ireland are "tracing deep furrows" on the hearts of Ireland's young people and urged them to "do good to those who hate you."

For the second successive day on his tour of this partitioned island, the Polish Pontiff spoke of the sectarian bloodshed in the British province of Northern Ireland and called for reconciliation between the warring Catholics and Protestant communities.

In his speech prepared for a youth service on Galway's Ballybrit Race Track, the 59-year-old Catholic leader told 100,000 young people from Ireland's 1,298 parishes and tens of thousands of others that they should, "Love your enemies, do good to those who hate you."

"You have guessed already that even by my reference to these words...I have before my

mind the painful events that for 10 years have been taking place in Northern Ireland.

"I am sure," he said, "that all young people are living these events very deeply and very painfully; for they are tracing deep furrows in your young hearts."

On Saturday evening in Drogheda, 30 miles from the border with Ulster and the closest he will get to the British province, the Pope told an outdoor service he was begging on his knees for an end to the violence.

He referred again to Northern Ireland in remarks Saturday night at separate meetings with Irish government and opposition leaders and with the capital city's diplomatic corps.

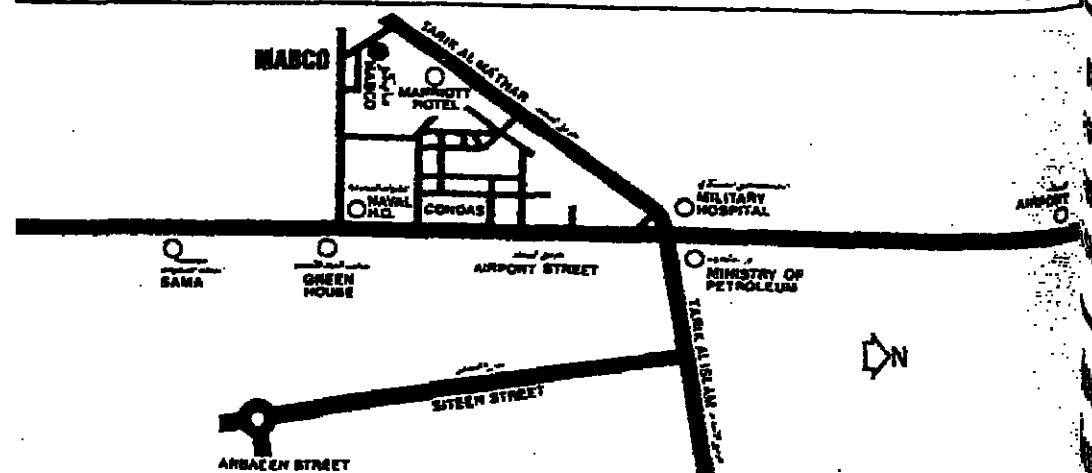
"These events, painful as they are," he said in Galway, "must also be an incitement to reflection. They demand that you form an interior judgment of conscience to determine where you stand on the matter."



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